TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS: Cloudy, showers. Temp. 15-8 (59-41). Tomorrow, sunny. Yesterday's temp. 13-5 (55-41). LONDON: Cloudy, rain. Temp. 12-7 (54-45). Tomorrow, scattered showers. Yesterday's temp. 12-8 (57-48). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 18-6 (64-43). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 13-7 (56-49). Yesterday's temp. 15-8 (59-46).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	15 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	15 L.Fr.
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No. 28,397 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 4-5, 1974 Established 1887

House Unit Opening Hearings This Week Over Impeachment

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI).—The House Judiciary Committee has decided to begin impeachment hearings next week without waiting any longer for the uncertain delivery of further Watergate-related evidence from President Nixon.

On Wednesday or Thursday, a congressional committee for the first time in a century will embark upon the constitutional procedure for the dismissal from office of a chief executive.

From the embattled White House came a strong indication yesterday that the committee's request for further tapes would be turned down. Spokesman Gerald Warren said the congressmen had already been given "the full story of Watergate."

The requests are for materials on the cover-up and campaign-fund contributions.

Apparently dormant was Mr. Nixon's proposal for the senior Republican and Democrat on the committee to come to the White House to verify the 1,300 pages of transcripts he provided.

St. Clair to Sit In

The committee decided during six hours of discussion yesterday to give James St. Clair, Mr. Nixon's Watergate lawyer, an active role to protect the President's interests during the hearings. Mr. St. Clair will be permitted to nominate and question witnesses, present evidence, make comments and raise objections to the questions of others, even congressmen.

But the role given to Mr. St. Clair makes it clear that he is subject to the control of the committee.

Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., citing past impeachment proceedings in which counsel for the person under investigation was allowed to take part, said, "It is better to let St. Clair become the 38th member of the committee than to deny him his procedural rights."

The committee chairman, Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J. hopes the hearings can end by June 30, with a vote to either recommend that the House impeach Mr. Nixon or a vote to exonerate him. But the deadline is uncertain.

The first several days of hearings will be closed for the presentation of sensitive evidence. But most sessions are expected to be public and open to live television coverage.

The hearings may be closed to the public when witnesses are called whose rights to a fair trial could be jeopardized by publicity. In that category are former presidential aides H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, and former Attorney General John Mitchell, all under indictment on charges of conspiracy and obstruction of justice in connection with the cover-up.

Yesterday, the Judiciary Committee reported that telegrams it is getting are running heavily against Mr. Nixon's decision to give it edited transcripts instead of the tapes it subpoenaed. The

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

● Gap in transcripts involves 5 hours of talks. Page 3.
● Text of Nixon-Dean conversation of Feb. 28, 1973, appears on pages 4 and 5.

Haig Refuses To Testify to Senate Panel

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP).—President Nixon ordered White House chief of staff Alexander Haig jr. to refuse to answer questions before the Senate Watergate committee yesterday, despite Mr. Nixon's promise of a year ago not to invoke executive privilege in the Watergate investigation.

Gen. Haig, appearing under subpoena at a closed meeting of the committee, presented a letter from Mr. Nixon instructing him not to answer any questions. Then, on the spoken advice of Mr. Nixon's lawyer, James St. Clair, Gen. Haig refused during a half hour of interrogation to answer a series of questions about a $100,000 payment made by billionaire Howard Hughes.

Mr. Nixon promised on May 22, 1973, that "executive privilege will not be invoked as to any testimony concerning possible criminal conduct or discussions of possible criminal conduct, in the matters presently under investigation, including the Watergate affair and the alleged cover-up."

Consistency Seen

Gen. Haig's refusal to testify was consistent, however, with the position that the White House has apparently chosen to take following the release Tuesday of edited transcripts of Mr. Nixon's White House conversations with aides concerning the Watergate affair.

In addition to ordering Mr. Haig to claim executive privilege before the Senate committee, Mr. Nixon refused to comply with a subpoena for more tapes and documents demanded by the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski. Mr. St. Clair said at a press briefing Wednes-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

United Press International.

PROTEST—Railroad employees demonstrating outside India Railways in New Delhi.

India Rail Workers Stage Walkouts to Protest Arrests

NEW DELHI, May 3 (UPI).—Railroad workers staged scattered wildcat walkouts throughout India today to protest the arrest of 700 union leaders yesterday as wage negotiations continued. Municipal workers in New Delhi struck for 24 hours.

The strike in the capital over rising prices and alleged government corruption was backed by thousands of employees of private businesses, forcing many factories, shops, restaurants, hotels and theaters to close. The government was able to maintain most essential services, a spokesman said.

The strike was sponsored by five leftist political groups, including the Communist party. Special police guards were assigned to government offices and industrial areas.

A nationwide rail strike has been called for Wednesday, but many rail men stopped work today when the arrests of their leaders became known. Hardest hit was Bombay, where bus and taxi drivers joined in a sympathy walkout.

In Parliament, opposition parties presented a motion to censure the government on the arrests of the labor leaders, but it lost by a 119-28 vote after four hours of debate.

On Troop Separation

Kissinger-Assad Talks Bring 'Some Progress'

By Bernard Gwertzman

DAMASCUS, May 3 (NYT).—The United States said tonight that, in seven hours of talks, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad had made "some progress" toward a troop-separation agreement between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights.

But apparently no specific agreements were reached on any of the outstanding issues, and both men decided to put off until Mr. Kissinger's next visit here—Monday night or Tuesday—the thorny question of where to put the line separating the Syrian and Israeli forces.

In their talks, the two men seemed to go further than some officials had expected. It had been doubted that the first round of talks here would be extraordinarily productive.

Earlier today, Mr. Kissinger publicly appealed to Syrian leaders to take "the difficult steps" necessary to reach a compromise troop separation agreement with Israel and begin ending their "generation of mistrust."

As an incentive to the Syrians, Mr. Kissinger also pledged that once a disengagement accord was achieved, the United States was prepared to provide economic aid to assist in the reconstruction of the Syrian economy. In the latest foreign-aid request, the Nixon administration has asked for $100 million in contingency funds for the Middle East. Syria would be eligible for a share of the program.

Around midnight, newsmen assembled in the lobby of a hotel to hear a report on the talks between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Assad.

The State Department's Robert McCloskey said that the Syrian side wanted to say that the two men "discussed certain elements of disengagement and substantial elements were left for the secretary of state's next visit to Damascus."

Mr. McCloskey, operating under some restraints placed on him by the Syrians, then told newsmen: "I would say that some progress was made and that where substantial elements are referred to as viewed for discussion at the next visit, I would interpret that as being the issue of the line, and it is that which will be principally reserved for more detailed discussions."

Not on Any One Issue

Mr. McCloskey said that the talks in the Syrian capital had produced the American view that progress was made, although not on any specific issue.

He added that all the main topics were gone over by the two men—including the kind of buffer zone that would separate the two sides, the future UN role in observing the implementation of the disengagement accord and the status of prisoners.

Before starting his talks with Mr. Assad, Mr. Kissinger was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, who was not known previously for his friendliness toward the United States.

Mr. Khaddam praised Mr. Kissinger for his "wisdom and patience" as the mediator between the Arabs and Israelis. He said: "You are working for the best interests of all in the area." This was possibly a reference to Israel as well, with whose forces Syrian troops again were engaged in sharp exchanges today in the Golan Heights and Mount Hermon areas.

In his response, Mr. Kissinger took note of Syria's national aspirations and, according to Mr. McCloskey, said: "We would be prepared to assist, if we see disengagement achieved, in the same spirit as we have assisted other Arab countries."

U.S. officials were pleased with the Syrian minister's remark and said it dramatized the improving state of Syrian-American relations. Some officials believe that in the next few months U.S. influence in Syria may rise as significantly as it has in Egypt despite the strong Soviet presence here. Significantly, despite rumors, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was not in Damascus. There had been some speculation that he would be here when Mr. Kissinger arrived today.

Mr. Kissinger left Israel after talks in Jerusalem with Israeli leaders yesterday and a last-minute review of Israeli policy with Premier Golda Meir this morning.

A senior U.S. official aboard the Air Force jet on the flight to Damascus said that the "nuances" of Israel's thinking were more clarified, and Mr. Kissinger had the "shape of a possible accord" in his mind.

But, as they have since leaving Washington on Sunday, the officials in Mr. Kissinger's party cautioned that there was still less certainty of success in these shuttle negotiations between Israel and Syria than existed in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Guerrilla Bases Attacked

Israeli Jets Hit Lebanon On Second Straight Day

TEL AVIV, May 3 (UPI).—Israel staged its second successive day of air strikes inside Lebanon today in fighting that Israel's chief of staff called an escalation of the war of attrition with Syria.

The command said that seven of its troops were wounded in artillery clashes on the northern sector of the Golan Heights front, during a battle that spanned most of its 40-mile perimeter.

In Damascus, a military communiqué said that Syrian gunners knocked out an Israeli tank and a half-track and blew up an ammunition depot today in artillery duels on the Golan Heights.

The communiqué said that the fighting erupted when a forward Syrian position traded machine-gun fire with an Israeli patrol.

The Israeli national radio quoted Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the armed forces chief, as saying, "There has been an escalation on the Golan Heights in recent days but it has not come all at once."

War Might Result

Gen. Gur said that, if a political settlement is not reached to cool down the embattled front, "the Syrians will decide they have no chance of achieving it otherwise and war might result."

The army chief, according to the radio, said that this could mean "a continuation of the war of attrition, a local war on the model of what we have been experiencing in the Mount Hermon region, or an all-out war."

The army command said that the Lebanese targets of the Israeli air attacks were Syrian-supported Arab guerrilla concentrations.

The bombing attack was aimed at positions on the western slope of Mount Hermon, "which are known to be under terrorist control," an army spokesman said.

The spokesman said that Israeli artillery units then shelled the area of Ein Attia, a Lebanese village about six miles below the mountain's main peak, which was the target of Israeli air strikes yesterday, the first into Lebanon since the October war.

The spokesman said, "Positions on the mountain were shelled from this region this morning and Syrian units and artillery spotters are located in the region also."

In the 53d straight day of artillery action in the Golan region, Syrian shells fell west of the old 1967 truce line, hitting the Kuneitra and Ein Zivan sectors, the spokesman said. He reported no casualties.

Liberals, Rightists Clash

Coup in Lisbon Jolts Spain Regime

By Peter Uebersax

MADRID, May 3 (UPI).—Factions of the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco are split over the possible effects on Spain of the overthrow of Portugal's government, sources close to the government said today.

Rightists have come forward to demand that the "purity" of Gen. Franco's 35-year-old regime be maintained. Liberals inside and outside the government are pressing for quicker reform.

"What we must see to now is that the heirs [of Gen. Franco] will not some day go under the way they [the heirs of the late Portuguese dictator, Antonio Salazar] have gone under in Portugal," the Catholic newspaper Ya said.

Cabinet Meets

Gen. Franco, 81, met today with the cabinet at his El Pardo Palace, as he does every Friday. Sources close to the government said he was expected to give both liberals and conservatives in the cabinet a hearing.

The conservative wing, counseling caution, was reported to include first Vice-Premier Jose Garcia Hernandez, the minister of the interior. The police have reported several hundred political arrests since January when the government of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro took office after the bomb assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco.

The sources said one spokesman for the liberal wing was Information Minister Pio Cabanillas. His ministry has permitted increasingly free political debate in the Spanish press and removed many of the obstacles to the free distribution of foreign newspapers and magazines in Spain.

This has already earned him a public rebuke from the Falangist leader and former trade union minister, Jose Giron. In a statement Sunday, Mr. Giron said the government was allowing the sale of foreign newspapers "ridiculing the noble figure of Francisco Franco."

Mr. Giron also said the regime "will not be defeated by confusion." He warned of liberals infiltrated in "high offices of power dreaming of bells pealing to announce the liquidation of the Franco regime."

Newspapers, many of them tied to one or the other section of political tendencies represented by members of the cabinet, have joined in a debate on the Portuguese coup.

Banner headlines such as "Elections and Political Freedom" and "The People in Jubilation" have appeared on Spanish frontpages over reports from Portugal.

The latest voice in the nationwide debate came from a member of Gen. Franco's family.

Cristobal Martinez Bordiu, a surgeon who is married to Gen. Franco's only child, Carmen, said in an interview:

"There will be no political parties which, as we have experienced, only lead the nation to chaos. We have built our own system, based on various structures. Would it not be absurd to tear it all down again, even though it looks as everything works well?"

Portugal Socialist Leader Asks EEC for Aid, Closer Ties

BRUSSELS, May 3 (NYT).—Mario Soares, the Portuguese Socialist leader, today asked the Common Market to give economic aid and establish closer political ties with Portugal.

First indications are that the European Executive Commission is favorable to the idea and will pursue contacts with Lisbon on how the dialogue between Portugal and the nine-nation group can develop.

Mr. Soares, currently on a tour of Western European capitals, met here with three Socialist members of the European Commission—Altiero Spinelli, Henri Simonet and George Thompson. He also met with Belgian Foreign Minister Renaat van Elslande before leaving for Bonn this afternoon.

While not acting officially for the military junta now ruling Portugal, Mr. Soares said he would report on his discussions to junta leader Gen. Antonio de Spinola.

Environmental Fair Is Opening in U.S.

SPOKANE, Wash, May 3 (AP).—Expo '74, an environmental world's fair, will open to morrow with visits by President and Mrs. Nixon and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

Exhibits from 11 nations, four states, two Canadian provinces and 35 domestic sponsors were completed or being finished this week on the 100-acre site along the Spokane River in eastern Washington.

Mozambique Calm

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, May 3 (NYT).—A week after the military coup in Portugal and its overseas territories, there are no signs of dramatic change in Mozambique.

Mozambique appears uncertain what Lisbon will do and unprepared to force matters.

May Day was marked by a sedate student meeting in the capital and a quiet rally in Beira, up the coast.

Partial Underground Test Ban Discussed by U.S. and Russia

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, May 3 (NYT).—Administration officials said yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union had begun negotiating a treaty for a partial ban of underground nuclear tests—a project discussed off and on since 1958.

[The State Department officially confirmed today that the talks had begun, Reuters reported.]

At present, the officials said, the hope is to have an agreement ready for President Nixon and Soviet Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev to sign at their meeting in Moscow, probably at the end of June.

Meanwhile, a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee was told that Soviet delegates to an informal meeting in Helsinki had indicated a new flexibility in the Soviet position on the key issue of inspection, which has been blocking a proposed treaty banning production of chemical weapons.

The envisaged agreement on underground nuclear tests was described by an administration official as "a threshold treaty—not a total ban." He said that underground test explosions under a certain magnitude would probably continue after the limitation went into effect.

The official added that the ban would not affect detonations designed for ostensibly peaceful purposes, such as canal excavation or attempts to create underground chambers for storing natural gas.

Negotiations on the partial ban were said by two officials to have been undertaken on Monday by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva. Another official said: "Nothing has been agreed, but we don't exclude anything."

It was on Aug. 5, 1963, that the Soviet Union and the United States agreed on a treaty outlawing nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water. Since that time, the United States has conducted 255 underground tests, according to official records of the Atomic Energy Commission.

An official said that more tests have been conducted, unofficially or unrecorded.

In the same period, the Soviet Union has conducted nine underground tests of such magnitude that they were detected abroad, and there were 81 occasions on which seismic signals from Soviet testing sites strongly indicated nuclear underground explosions.

Giscard Finds 'Human Touch,' Puts Hopes on Fear of Reds

By Alan Tillier

PARIS, May 3 (IHT).—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing traveled by helicopter around small stadiums and meeting halls in selected Paris suburbs today confident that his new-found "human touch" and the abiding French middle class fear of Communists in government would earn him a comfortable second place in Sunday's first round of the French presidential election.

Large, often enthusiastic crowds throughout France have had a visible effect on the center-right candidate. Shedding his aloofness, he has mingled eagerly with crowds, cracked jokes, signed autographs, pumped hundreds of hands and joined his supporters in singing the French revolutionary song "Le Chant du Départ."

At his last big provincial rally in Nantes he told an overflow crowd: "There is a new popular current in the country. I am very touched because it has come toward me."

His confidence, backed by steadily climbing ratings in the opinion polls, extended to his fixing a tentative speaking program for next week. He plans to barnstorm major French cities stressing the Communist "threat" and specific issues such as education.

Aides predicted he would really tip the scales against François Mitterrand, the left's candidate, in televised debates before the May 19 second round.

The final opinion polls will be published tomorrow. The Giscard camp rejects the outside possibility that Mr. Mitterrand may score an outright victory this Sunday by obtaining more than 50 percent of the vote.

A respected poll this week gave Mr. Mitterrand a 44 percent to 31 percent lead over Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, but gave the latter a 51-49 percent edge in the second ballot.

In the provinces, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing seemed surprised by the large number of young people who turned out to hear him. He praised them as "the ardent youth of France." Privately he said: "They really listened to me."

In an attempt to secure the old people's vote, he promised a 40 percent hike in pensions—now 14 francs a day—greater job security and one year's pay for laid-off workers while they are helped to find new jobs.

Promises for farmers were accompanied by praise for Agriculture Minister Jacques Chirac's defense of French farming inter-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Soviet Crops Hit By Bad Weather

MOSCOW, May 3 (Reuters).—Soviet official sources today declared that bad weather had ruined large areas of winter crops in the Soviet Union and that late frosts last month had also affected spring sowing in some areas.

In Byelorussia, the fourth largest agricultural area in the Soviet Union, Pyotr Masherov, party first secretary, admitted there is a serious meat shortage.

In a speech to the Byelorussian Communist party plenum, Mr. Masherov warned state and collective farm managers that their forecasts of reduced harvests this summer would not be accepted and said skill and good management must overcome weather problems.

Police Free 4 of 7 Arrested In California 'Zebra' Killings

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 (AP).—The police have released four of seven black men arrested in the random murders of whites, saying there was not enough evidence to hold them.

Today, the three other men were arraigned on murder charges and the court ordered the mayor and other officials to stop commenting on the case.

The three men, Larry Green, 23; J.C. Simon, 39, and Manuel Moore, 29, were questioned by Municipal Court Judge Agnes O'Brien Smith in an 18-minute court appearance.

The reading of charges, including first-degree murder, was waived. Several defense motions were made, including a request for bail, and a hearing was set for Thursday.

Reason for Release

The police identified those freed last night as Thomas Manney, 31, a star football player at San Francisco State University in the early 1960s; Clarence Jamerson, 37; Dwight Stallings, 28, and Edgar Burton, 22.

They had been booked for investigation of conspiracy to commit murder in the so-called "Zebra" series of killings.

The police said that the four were released because it became evident "during the course of the investigation that no further procedures against them are feasible at his time."

Bilbao Bank Chief In Paris Abducted

PARIS, May 3 (AP).—Three gunmen kidnapped Angel Bernardo Balthazar Suarez, 43, director of the Bank of Bilbao in Paris, this morning, police sources said.

The sources said no contact had been made by the kidnappers, but there was speculation that Spanish or Basque extremists could be responsible.

Bilbao is in the heart of the Spanish Basque country, where extreoust movements are agitating for autonomy from Madrid.

United Press International.

RELEASED—Two of men who were set free: Thomas Manney (left) and Edgar Burton.

Chief Inspector Charles Barca told a news conference that they had been released for lack of evidence.

Mr. Barca said the four were linked to the three in custody by a "common bond" that goes beyond their Black Muslim religion. He refused to elaborate but said the release "does not mean the people responsible for the Zebra murders are at large."

Mayor Joseph Alioto went to Washington today and sought help from the U.S. Justice Department in investigating a group that he calls the "death angels."

Mr. Alioto has described the group as a black separatist cult and contended it was responsible for about 80 killings, including the 12 persons killed and six wounded in the Zebra attacks named for the police radio channel used in the case.

No state, local or federal law enforcement group in San Francisco supported the mayor, although the city police said that they had been told the same story by an informant who came to the mayor with it last Saturday.

A Bombing and a Shooting

6, Including Woman Soldier, Killed During Night in Ulster

BELFAST, May 3 (UPI).—Northern Ireland's bloodiest night of the year cost six lives, including that of a woman soldier, as 10 days of relative calm ended in violence, security officials said today.

The deaths pushed to 1,008 the toll in nearly five years of religious and political strife in the province.

Five men in a Catholic-owned pub in Belfast's Ormeau Road were killed and 18 were injured when three men planted a bomb outside and fled in a car late yesterday, witnesses said.

It was the worst bomb incident in northern Ireland thus far in 1974. Witnesses said the bombers gave no warning.

End of Calm

The blast shattered a period of uneasy calm marked only by minor incidents since the last reported assassination on April 22.

While police and firemen combed through the rubble of the Rose and Crown Pub early today, gunmen struck at a country militia post with rockets and automatic fire.

A woman member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, a mainly Protestant force of part-time soldiers, died in the 15-minute battle at Clogher, County Tyrone, 60 miles southwest of Belfast. She was the first woman militia member killed in the Northern Ireland troubles.

The army said she died from a bullet in the head as she passed a window on her way to shelter in the outpost cellar. Two persons were injured.

IRA Claims Responsibility

The Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the attack in a statement several hours later.

"Further similar attacks will be mounted on centers occupied by the security forces," it said.

British Army officials said the post defenders beat off the gunmen and cut them off from their getaway vehicles. They said troops and police found rifles and mortars abandoned when the gunmen fled on foot.

Russia Tells China to Free Copter, Crew

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, May 3 (WP).—The Soviet Union today published the text of a demand to China to release a Soviet helicopter and its crew, detained on March 14 on the Chinese border.

If China refuses, the Soviet statement said, "it thereby assumes full responsibility for the inevitable consequences of this provocative stand."

Leonid Ilyichev, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, read the note to the Chinese ambassador to Moscow yesterday, according to the Tass news agency. Its significance was underlined by the fact that the note was delivered in the middle of a four-day May Day holiday, when all Soviet offices are closed.

The stern Soviet note appeared to foreshadow a confrontation of sorts between the two Communists powers, since it leaves the Chinese no apparent choice besides relinquishing the three-man Soviet crew and their aircraft or accepting "the inevitable consequences."

Change in Tactics

The statement follows seven weeks during which Moscow maintained a cautious attitude toward the incident. Previous Soviet statements indicated a desire to avoid any confrontation.

Moscow claims the helicopter was trying "to urgently evacuate a gravely ill person from a border post." The new Soviet note said: "The helicopter made a forced landing on Chinese territory near the border, having lost its bearings because of a drastic change in weather conditions and having spent its fuel."

Earlier, Moscow denied that the helicopter, which came down in the northwestern province of Sinkiang, carried any intelligence equipment or that its mission had any military implications.

In their only public comment on the incident, the Chinese accused the Soviet Union of trying to spy on Chinese territory. Peking made this allegation on March 23, and the Russians rejected it on March 28.

After recounting the details of the incident, the new Soviet note continued: "Nevertheless, by all indications the Chinese authorities intend to blow out of all proportion the unpremeditated landing of the Soviet frontier-guard helicopter on Chinese territory and to use this to further aggravate Soviet-Chinese relations."

Bonn Claims Spy Had Affair With Aide's Secretary

BONN, May 3 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's aide Guenter Guillaume, 47, arrested last week on charges of spying for East Germany, and a secretary employed by two of Bonn's ranking foreign affairs officials, had had an affair, the government disclosed today.

The woman, identified as Marie Luise Mueller, 28, worked from 1969 as a receptionist for Mr. Brandt's chief foreign policy adviser, Egon Bahr.

Last year, she became a secretary to Guenter Gaus, Bonn's designated plenipotentiary to East Germany, and was scheduled to accompany the West German delegation to East Berlin as secretary, when Bonn sets up its permanent mission there later this month.

Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said that the government did not believe that Miss Mueller passed on any secrets to the East.

"There are no grounds for suspicion against the woman, nor is there a basis to believe that she has given any secret information to Guillaume," he said.

In answer to questions whether the discovery of the liaison would lead to the secretary's dismissal, Mr. Gruenewald replied "that the woman in question will not take up her position in East Berlin as she was scheduled."

Cairo Denies Sadat Apologized to Libya

CAIRO, May 3 (UPI).—An Information Ministry spokesman today denied a Tripoli radio report that President Anwar Sadat had apologized to the Libyan government for the anti-Libyan campaign in the Egyptian press.

Quoting unidentified press circles, the radio report had said Mr. Sadat "apologized profoundly" to Libyan officials and was told by them that had they wanted to work against his regime they would have done so openly.

CAMPAIGN—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at recent rally. Right is daughter Valérie-Anne.

Giscard Is Relying on Fear of Reds in France

(Continued from Page 1)

ests in Brussels. Aides said that Mr. Chirac's help could be needed to turn out the full Gaullist vote for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the second round.

After asserting that "a new generation is needed in French politics," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing flew back to Paris from Nantes, yesterday, saying he would "roast" Mr. Mitterrand during their debate last night on Radio Luxembourg.

In fact, the two presidential favorites shook hands and played a gentlemanly game, fearing a repetition of their slanging match in an earlier radio debate. This earlier performance led Jacques Chaban-Delmas, third in the polls, to express fears that the political contest would end up in the streets.

Polite Exchanges

The polite exchanges were enlivened by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's insisting that Frenchmen would be shocked by the presence of Communists, Mr. Mitterrand's allies, in key ministries such as Foreign Affairs and Interior.

Mr. Mitterrand countered by citing Socialist pacts with Communists in Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Japan—and their presence in immediate postwar French governments.

He said that Communists had shared power in some of these countries but had left "democratically and without trouble."

The finance minister replied there were no Communist ministers currently in West European governments. "We will be the only one."

Mr. Mitterrand admitted that among the nine EEC countries, "I must be the only to make this proposal" (Communists in government) but maintained that delegates from the Socialist International with whom he had talked in Paris "understand that the problem in France is special."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had scored a point but was forced on the defensive by veiled accusations that he was the pro-American candidate. He said he had been a "vehement" spokesman for France and Europe when the U.S. floated the dollar in 1971 and that France was the only Western European country to have restrictive legislation against multinational companies.

Russian Scientist Debunks Tales Of Great Longevity of Peasants

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP).—An exiled Russian biologist and geneticist has attacked as "falsification" reports that there are villages in Russia's Caucasus, Ecuador and Pakistan where people live as long as 167 years.

Lecturing at the National Institutes of Health in nearby Bethesda, Md., Dr. Zhores Medvedev said that scientific reports of these pockets of people all come from areas with low living standards, illiteracy and no records to document ages.

Prof. Medvedev, an expert on the aging process, said: "It is impossible to have any proof. The whole phenomenon looks like falsification."

He debunked reports Chirali Baba, a Caucasian, lived to be 167 years old.

He said the ages of Caucasians are exaggerated for a number of reasons—including social prestige and political pressure. "Old age is considered a very great honor. When Chirali Baba traveled, so many people came to greet him that I would compare it only with the reception of Solzhenitsyn in the West."

In one case, a man who claimed to be 130 years old was exposed as being 80, he said. People in the man's village recognized his picture in the paper and reported that he had added 50 years to his age when he deserted from the army during World War II.

Kurds Report Raids on Iraqi Oil, Gas Tanks

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP). — Kurdish guerrillas fighting in northern Iraq against government troops claim that they have blown up two oil and gas tanks in the Kirkuk region in retaliation for the bombing of four Kurdish towns.

If true, the attack on the installations in the heartland of Iraq's oil industry is the first of its kind and would represent a major shift in Kurdish tactics that could eventually cripple the country's production. However, there was no independent confirmation of the report yesterday.

Reports from Iran and Turkey, quoting the rebel radio, Voice of Kurdistan, said yesterday that intensive bombing of Kurdish villages by Iraqi government forces was continuing.

The attack on the oil and gas tanks, the radio said, was in reprisal for the bombing of four towns near the Iranian border. An earlier report said that Kurdish guerrillas had also blown up a natural gas pipeline.

Karpov Stretches Lead Over Spassky

LENINGRAD, May 3 (UPI).—Anatoly Karpov today defeated Boris Spassky on the 35th move of their world chess challengers semifinal match to move within a game of clinching a berth in the finals against Soviet grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi.

The 23-year-old Karpov, playing white, stretched his lead to three games to one with five draws in the series with Spassky, who has not won since the first game. The first player to win four games will advance to the finals.

Demand Received In Irish Art Theft

DUBLIN, May 3 (AP).—Irish police said an unsigned letter received here today threatened the destruction of 19 stolen art masterpieces on May 14 unless four Irish terrorists jailed in England are transferred to Irish jails and $1.2 million in ransom is paid.

Police said the letter was postmarked in Belfast and sent to James White, head of the National Gallery in Dublin. Enclosed were three pages of a diary written by the paintings' owner Sir Alfred Beit. The diary was stolen along with the paintings. A similar threat was made yesterday in a telephone call to a newspaper.

The receipt of the letter followed a search this morning by more than 1,000 policemen of every registered hotel and rooming house in the Irish Republic for information about the art robbery and also for IRA terrorists. Police said it was the biggest security operation ever carried out in Ireland. There was no report on the results.

Cambodians Abandon Part of Camp

PHNOM PENH, May 3 (AP).—Insurgent gunners today forced government defenders to abandon part of the Longvek camp, where 21,000 besieged refugees and 4,000 soldiers have dwindling supplies and little hope of rescue.

Ten miles south of Longvek, on Highway 5, government troops seeking to link up with the camp skirmished with some of the estimated 1,000 rebels blocking their way.

But government sources held out little hope for reinforcing or evacuating the camp, and observers say the defenders will have to fight the insurgents off or be overrun.

Insurgent shells have destroyed two ammunition dumps, but military sources said the troops still have sufficient ammunition. Water and food, however, are running critically low, they said.

The Saigon armed forces radio, meanwhile, reported that a South Vietnamese task force has lifted the five-week-old siege of the Duc Hue base, near the Cambodian border, after three days of fighting.

The broadcast said a force of Rangers and armored cavalrymen battled through to the base, 35 miles northwest of Saigon, yesterday afternoon. Close behind them came a convoy of 40 vehicles bringing supplies to the garrison of more than 500 men, who had been cut off since March 27.

Two Shot in Attempt To Rob Milan Bank

MILAN, May 3 (AP).—The police surprised three gunmen during an attempted bank holdup today and a shootout erupted before hundred of passers-by in downtown Milan.

The gunmen then seized two bank tellers as hostages and fled to an apartment in the same building as the bank. They surrendered after a two-hour siege.

Leftists in Raids In Milan, Turin

MILAN, May 3 (UPI).—Police said today that they fear further raids by self-styled Red Brigade guerrillas against targets on the political right, including a spread of the tactics to other cities.

Seven members of the Red Brigades raided two offices of political opponents in Milan and Turin yesterday, binding and gagging employees. The intruders rifled drawers, smashed typewriters and left behind wall inscriptions and handbills calling for an "armed struggle for Communism."

The Red Brigades, described by Communists as agents provocateurs for the political right, also say they staged the April 18 kidnapping in Genoa of assistant prosecutor Mario Sossi. Notes have said that the brigades want to exchange him for several imprisoned leftists. Politicians link the kidnapping and a bombing wave to the May 12 national referendum on repeal of Italy's three-year-old divorce law.

With Secret Police Listening In

Phone Ties Soviet Jewish Scientists to West

By Thomas O'Toole

NEW YORK, May 3 (WP).—A group of Western scientists yesterday described the ways that they communicate with their isolated Jewish colleagues inside the Soviet Union, including discussing experiments through telephone calls from Israel and Britain.

The telephone conversations often last for hours at a time, are frequently interrupted by the Soviet secret police and are almost always monitored by Soviet authorities.

A Soviet Jew who is an unemployed physicist has dictated an entire book over the telephone.

Lecture Dictated

Another dictated a 90-minute lecture. "He was so happy, nobody had the heart to tell him to stop," said Dr. Yuval Neeman, the president of Tel Aviv University, who with five of his colleagues held a press conference yesterday to discuss the plight of Jewish scientists in the Soviet Union. "Our telephone bill has been in the tens of thousands of dollars."

The press conference was called to announce an unusual seminar the Western scientists hope to attend in July in the Soviet Union. It has been planned for July 1-5 in the Moscow apartment of physicist Alexander Voronel, who lost his job at a Soviet laboratory when he asked three years ago to emigrate to Israel.

Ostensibly, the seminar is being organized to discuss the state of science but Dr. Neeman and his colleagues made no secret of the fact that it is being called to bring attention to the plight of Jewish scientists who have been refused passports to leave the Soviet Union.

About 500 Jewish scientists have been allowed to emigrate to Israel, while another 500 have been refused exit visas. There seems to be little pattern to who leaves and who stays, except that mathematicians are allowed to leave and physicists who are full professors are not.

None of the most distinguished Jewish scientists still left in the Soviet Union has a job, but each is being kept afloat financially through royalty payments from the West.

At the same time, the Jewish scientists who have been allowed to leave pooled whatever rubles they had left and turned them over to the scientists still inside the Soviet Union.

The hardest thing for Western scientists to do is maintain telephone contact with their Soviet colleagues. The police have removed the phones of two Jewish physicists, Dr. Alexander Lunts and Dr. Dimitry Ram. Phone calls are still placed to other Jewish scientists, but the conversations are frequently interrupted.

"We have found that if we talk in Russian we don't get cut off," Dr. Neeman said. "It could be that whoever is monitoring it cuts the call off if he can't understand what's being said."

Dr. Neeman said that nobody can ever predict whose phone will be taken away and when it will be cut off. Two years ago, the phones of 30 scientists were removed without explanation and then last June were reinstalled the day Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev returned from his trip to the United States.

"Nobody had applied to have the phones reinstalled," Dr. Neeman said, "and in some cases the owners of the phones didn't even live in the places where the phones were put back."

Taking a Break From College Can Help, Psychologist Says

By Gene I. Maeroff

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—A researcher at Harvard University maintains that dropping out of college for a semester or longer, a practice that has traditionally been frowned upon by a society oriented toward completing an undergraduate degree in four years, may be more beneficial than people have thought.

Dr. Nancy Lindsay has found in a study of undergraduates who took leaves of absence from Harvard and Radcliffe that the vast majority of students felt after their return to college that their being away had been "a good thing."

Interviews with more than 200 Harvard and Radcliffe students who returned to college after dropping out showed that most thought they had reduced or eliminated the inner tensions that had contributed to their leaving. Also, most said they got more out of college the second time around.

Furthermore, indications at Harvard are that most of the students who voluntarily leave eventually return and earn their degrees.

Growing Phenomenon

The study, although limited to Harvard, was made when "dropping out" is apparently becoming more widespread in higher education and the four-year lockstep is loosening its hold on students.

"Taking a break in college is probably a valuable experience," Dr. Lindsay said. "The break is an important chance for a student to step off the treadmill. I would hope this is reassuring to parents."

Dr. Lindsay, a psychologist, is a research assistant at Harvard and a staff member of the Cambridge Guidance Center.

Another social scientist, Dr. Alexander Astin, interviewed in connection with Dr. Lindsay's findings, cautioned, however, against regarding the Harvard experience as typical of that of students at other kinds of institutions.

"It is at the elite colleges that you hear about dropping out in the romantic terms, but that may be misleading in connection with students who don't have upper-middle-class families to support them and elite institutions to fall back upon," he said. Dr. Astin has conducted a major national study of dropouts in 1972 for the American Council on Education.

Dr. Astin, professor of higher education at the University of California at Los Angeles, is working on another national survey of dropouts.

Grade Changes Vary

The Harvard study found that the grades of students who took leaves and returned were as likely to be worse as better. Among a sampling of those who left and returned, 49.5 percent had better grades, 48.5 percent had worse grades and 2 percent had the same grades.

"While students often feel more confident and competent after a leave," the report says, "the experience does not automatically insure an improvement in grades."

The average length of a leave of absence among the undergraduates at Harvard was a full academic year. Students gone for longer than a year tended to be those under the greatest pressure, stress, according to Dr. Lindsay.

Eighty-two percent of the students interviewed said they had held a job at least some of the time during their leave and 40 percent said they had traveled mostly in the United States and Europe.

Laos Assembly Will Not Reopen, Coalition Rules

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 3 (Reuters).—The new Laotian coalition government today announced that it will rule by royal decree and that the National Assembly will not reopen. The Assembly has been consistently attacked by the pro-Communist Pathet Lao faction for being rightist and unconstitutional.

The government spokesman said the decision was made at the end of a cabinet session yesterday.

Informed sources, however, said the cabinet meeting did not discuss dissolution of the assembly since this would mean the calling of general elections for which the Pathet Lao is believed to be unprepared.

The Pathet Lao, which shares equal power in the month-old coalition with the neutralists and rightists led by Premier Souvanna Phouma, has no representation in the assembly, which was last elected 13 months ago and has been functioning as a legislative body in Vientiane since 1962 when the last attempt at a coalition failed.

Syria Talks Show Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

the talks before January's disengagement between Egypt and Israel along the Suez Canal.

For an agreement to take place a senior U.S. official said, both Israel and Syria will have to make significant changes to the formal position they took in Washington in recent weeks. He said specifically that, if Syria maintains the position that was given to Mr. Kissinger last month, an accord would be impossible, thereby increasing the chance for a renewal of all-out fighting in the area and, perhaps, endangering the new relationship between Washington and Cairo.

Until now, Syria linked disengagement to an agreement by Israel to withdraw from all the territory it occupied in October and during the June, 1967, war. In addition Syria, in the Washington talks, has demanded considerably more territory than Israel has been willing to turn over. There are also differences over the composition of the United Nations personnel in a buffer zone that would be established between Syria and Israel.

Last night, Israeli officials stressed the importance of a cease-fire to "meaningful negotiations."

Instead of returning to Israel on Sunday, as first announced, Mr. Kissinger will leave here tomorrow morning and make a brief stop in Alexandria, Egypt, to confer with President Anwar Sadat before going to Israel tomorrow night. Mr. Kissinger will hold discussions with Israeli officials so that they will know the latest Syrian position before they hold their regular Sunday cabinet meeting.

Mr. Kissinger clearly hopes to gain some concessions from the Syrians which will allow the Israelis to make some in return. Sunday afternoon, Mr. Kissinger will go to Amman, returning to Israel on Monday morning to learn what the Israeli cabinet decided. Then he will travel again to Damascus.

At lunch, Mr. Khaddam said, "We assure you our people want to have good relations with the American people." Syria severed diplomatic relations with the United States in 1967.

He told Mr. Kissinger that "you have acted with wisdom and patience and that convinces us that you are working for the best interests of us all in the area."

The Syrian foreign minister, who is also a leader in the ruling Baath party, said the Syrians wanted a durable and just peace and that to achieve it will take "serious efforts and patience."

Mr. Kissinger, in response, said there had been "an enormous change" for the better in Syrian-American relations. He said that he was in Syria on "a difficult mission," to begin the process of peace between Syria and Israel.

Tories, Liberals Register Gains in London Elections

LONDON, May 3 (Reuters).—Conservative candidates scored gains today in elections to London's local government, and the party's chairman, Lord Carrington, proclaimed, "We have started the climb back."

The Conservatives won control of three of the 33 London boroughs from the Labor party and the Liberals also made headway in some areas.

With results for all 1,863 seats in, the Conservatives had a net gain of 116 seats, nearly all of them from Labor. The Socialists had a net loss of 135 seats, and the middle-of-the-road Liberals a net gain of 15.

Labor's unexpected setbacks were seen as reducing prospects of a general election next month.

The Labor party, led by Prime Minister Harold Wilson, gained control of the central government in a narrow general election victory on Feb. 28.

Some party managers were hoping that another election in June would secure an overall majority in the House of Commons to pursue Labor's policies.

But the lack of any Labor surge in London indicated the party could have no great confidence in emerging from a new general election any stronger than before and might even lose to the Conservatives.

Seven to Go on Trial For Thefts in Vatican

VATICAN CITY, May 3 (Reuters).—Seven former Vatican employees accused of stealing from this tiny city-state are to go on trial before a Vatican court on May 14, defense lawyers said today.

The seven men, five former telephone operators at the Vatican's switchboard and two former pontifical gendarmes, have been charged with a series of thefts alleged to have been committed between 1968 and 1973, the lawyers said.

Stans Said to Be Giving Up Data

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—Maurice Stans, finance chairman of President Nixon's re-election campaign, refuses to surrender three file cabinets of political documents needed for a probe by the special Watergate prosecutor's staff, the office said today. It persuaded a district judge to order Mr. Stans and his attorneys to show cause on May 15 why the subpoena should not be enforced and documents produced.

Associate special prosecutor Thomas McBride told the court that the investigation concerns bribery, conspiracy and illegal campaign contributions, plus possible violation of the law barring promises of government employment or favors in return for political action.

"It appears that Mr. Stans attempted to place these documents beyond the reach of a grand jury on the basis of the Fifth Amendment privilege against compulsory self-incrimination," the special prosecutor's office said.

Increases Farmland but Changes Weather

Aswan High Dam Confers Blessings and Creates Problems

By William J. Cnughlin

ASWAN, Egypt, May 3.—A Cairo newspaper reported not long ago that a nine-foot carp weighing more than 600 pounds had been caught by a fisherman in Lake Nasser, behind the Aswan High Dam.

Like the dam itself, the fish stories here come big and controversial.

Strange new species of fish are being found in the lake, while at the delta of the Nile River, about 700 miles to the north, many others—including sardines and shrimp—are disappearing from the Mediterranean.

This is but one of the side effects of the dam still under study.

The huge earth-fill dam, the largest of its kind in the world, remains as controversial today as it was when it was under construction with Soviet assistance and financing.

Today, the guides who show you around the dam play down the Soviet role, although photographs of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev presiding at ceremonies at the dam in 1964 remain on display.

The Soviet government stepped in to build the high dam when U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles withdrew American financing in 1956 after President Nasser bought Soviet arms and extended recognition to Communist China.

Not until Henry Kissinger arrived on the scene did U.S.-Egyptian relations recover from that blow. Now it is the Russians who are on the outs with Cairo.

But it is not the political aftermath of the high dam that is worrying agronomists, meteorologists, economists and hydrographers today.

The high dam has ended the floods that plagued the Nile Valley for thousands of years. It provides 10 billion kilowatt-hours of hydroelectric power annually through 12 big Soviet turbines, and the waters of Lake Nasser have brought more than a million acres of new land under irrigation, with three crops a year now possible in some regions.

Fertilizer Plant

All these benefits were expected. But there were many side effects that were not not fully projected.

The loss of the 110 million tons of silt that flowed annually down the Nile to enrich the land along its banks during the flood stage was anticipated. The first factory built at Aswan to make use of the electrical power from the dam was a fertilizer plant.

What was not not foreseen was the extent to which loss of the silt has speeded up the flow of the Nile, eroding and changing its banks and endangering buildings and smaller dams downstream.

"People were aware of the problem but not of the magnitude," said a United Nations official who has studied the project.

Worrying About Silt

The silt also is piling up behind the dam. It has been estimated, however, that it will be 500 years before the silt will fill the 300-mile-long lake. Meanwhile, a study on how to recover it is under way.

"The first problem was the water," an Egyptian official said. "Now we will worry about the silt."

Since the Nile no longer overflows its banks in the annual flood, rodents which previously drowned each year now are flourishing and attacking crops. The effect on the snail-borne disease bilharzia is under study.

Because it no longer carries silt down from the African highlands, the river below Aswan is changing from its usual muddy color to an emerald green.

Both Aswan and Cairo, 550 miles to the north, are getting more rainfall as a result of evaporation from Lake Nasser. This last winter was one of the wettest in the history of the capital, which does not not have enough sewers to handle the runoff.

These and many other side effects will be studied during a 10-year, $10-million project just announced by the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology in collaboration with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Dwarfed by Landscape

The high dam, on first sight, is a disappointment. It has neither the towering concrete face of America's Boulder Dam nor the broad sweep of Russia's Kuibyshev Dam on the Volga.

The visual disappointment stems from two things, the unusual shape of the dam, which carries it upward in terraced slopes, and the starkness of the surrounding desert landscape, which dwarfs it.

But the dam is 100 yards high and 3,500 yards across, with a roadway 33 yards wide running along the top. About 30,000 workers, including 1,000 Russians, took part in its construction during a 10-year period.

Although the dam was completed in 1970, Lake Nasser is not yet full. It has perhaps 10 feet or 15 feet more to reach its maximum depth. When that happens, a new port and railroad terminal at the dam, already completed, will come into use for transporting goods, produce and passengers by boat between Egypt and The Sudan to the south. Temporary facilities are used, meanwhile.

Financing has been provided for a fishing industry in the lake, which will include freezer plants near the dam. About 350,000 acres of land on its shores is expected to come into development for agricultural and tourist use.

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n the Day the Tape Ran Out

Nixon's Key Talks With Aides Not Covered by Transcripts

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, May 3 (NYT). April 15, 1973, was the day the es ran out. The record of more in five hours of presidential nversations on that day was parently irrevocably lost.

There are hundreds of gaps—os of indeterminable length, rked only by the notation of "unintelligible"—in the transcripts at the White House released esday.

But nona is so critical as the ssing conversations of April 15. e result is that the public, the secutors and the House impeachment inquiry are left with incomplete record of what esident Nixon said and how he acted on the day that he st discussed Watergate charges h the Justice Department officials who were supervising the e.

Nonetheless, the transcripts that available of the presidential cussions on April 15 and April give a clue as to the President's response to the information he was given by the man o was then attorney general, hard Kleindienst, and Mr. eindienst's assistant for criminal matters, Henry Petersen.

Mr. Nixon assured them repeatedly that, as he told Mr. Petersen the telephone, "I want to be e you understand, that you ow we are going to get to the ttom of this thing."

Protecting Nixon

But, in meetings with his two advisers, H.R. Haldeman and hn Ehrlichman, Mr. Nixon reated differently. They spent ch of April 16 trying to devise "scenario" that would protect Nixon from scandal.

On Saturday, April 14, 1973, the atergate prosecutors had realized a major breakthrough. Jeb agruder, the deputy director of Nixon's re-election campaign, d John Dean 3d, the President's unsel, provided on that day the st concrete evidence that implicated higher-ups in the Watergate burglary and cover-up.

Shortly after midnight, the prosecutors went to Mr. Kleindienst's home in suburban Mary-

Hearings Set n House on mpeachment

(Continued from Page 1)

nulation by the staff lists 10,051 grams, or 92 percent, urging committee to insist on getting tapes and 784 supporting Nixon's position.

Meanwhile, the ranking Republican and Democrat on the Senate atergate committee said the nscripts largely corroborate the orn testimony of John Dean 3d, spite White House claims that is a liar.

In separate statements, the mmittee chairman, Sam Ervin D-N.C., and the vice-chairman,ward Baker jr., R-Tenn., said terday the transcripts tend to ister the credibility of Dean, e former White House counsel o became Mr. Nixon's chief ouser.

At a Philadelphia news conference, Sen. Baker also said the mmittee's final report may be layed beyond the May 28 target e because the transcripts have ned "new lines of inquiry," luding the search for possible jury by Mr. Nixon's associates last summer's hearings of the mmittee.

In Washington, Sen. Ervin ebed the transcripts as "revealing and astounding" and said they ry strongly corroborate" Dean's atergate testimony. He conded that the transcripts cast different light on the Presint's story that he told Dean would be wrong to offer execue clemency to the Watergate fendants.

00 Die on River Boat

DACCA, May 3 (AP).—Police d today that a provisional ath toll of 200 after a passenger at sank in a storm near here dnesday was certain to rise. e boat capsized in the River ghna near Munshiganj, 15 les from Dacca.

Nixon Orders Haig to Refuse To Answer Senate's Queries

(Continued from Page 1)

r that the White House would release transcripts concerning variety of other matters being estigated in connection with Watergate affair.

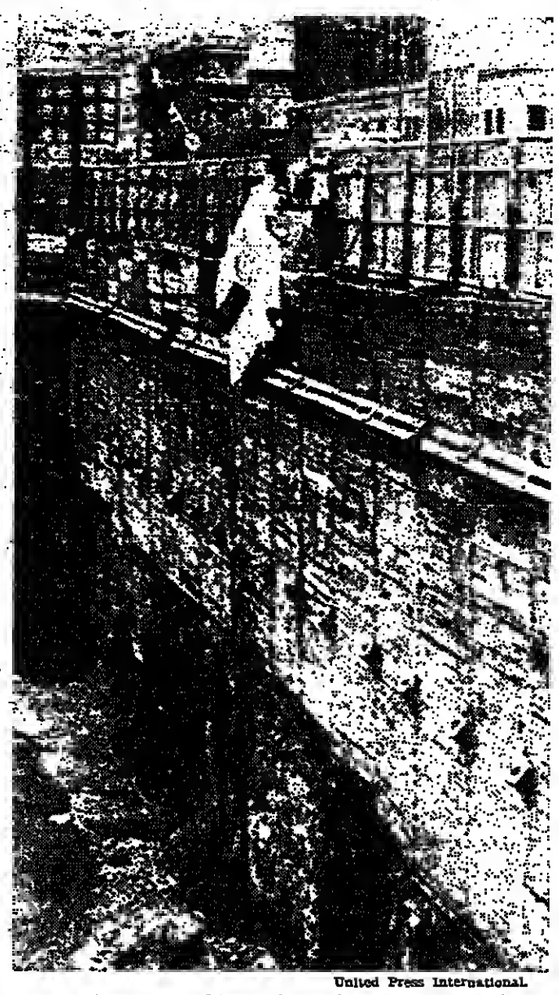
en. Haig was called before Senate committee to answer stions concerning the payent of $100,000 by Mr. Hughes Mr. Nixon's friend, Charles bebe) Rebozo, according to inned sources. The committee been investigating the $100,000 nsaction for several months, ing to determine, among other ngs, what the purpose of the ment was and whether the ney was used or kept unched in a safe deposit box Mr. Rebozo and Mr. Nixon e asserted.

nformed sources said that Mr. on's former attorney, Herbert mbach, has testified under h before the committee that Rebozo either loaned or gave tions of the $100,000 to Mr. on's secretary, Rose Mary ods, and to his brother, F. nald Nixon.

During his appearance yesterday, Gen. Haig was asked only four or five questions, beginning with a request for him to describe his duties as White House chief of staff, the sources said. Gen. Haig refused to answer that question and all subsequent questions, the sources said.

In his letter, dated May 2, to Gen. Haig, Mr. Nixon said, "it would be wholly inappropriate for the committee to examine you about your activities as chief of staff or about information that has come to you in that position since your assumption of your present duties in May, 1973, or in your earlier position as a member of the staff of the National Security Council."

Mr. Nixon said that the White House chief of staff "is inevitably very close to the President and functions as the President's right arm. He is often the means by which the President communicates with his lawyers on matters that are within attorney-client privilege."



United Press International.

SPECTACULAR ACCIDENT — Scene in Montreal around the 70-foot-deep excavation of a future skyscraper. The car, a 1974 model with only 41 miles on the odometer, crashed through the plywood barricade when driver reached across front seat to close door which had sprung open. She was hauled to safety.

Midwest's Fast Start on Corn May Bring Record U.S. Crop

By Seth S. King

BAGLEY, Iowa, May 3 (NYT).—The soil, slightly moist and coal black, slipped through Max Naylor's fingers as he knelt to uncover a bright-orange corn seed be had just planted.

"You'll never find ground in any better shape than this for planting corn," he said.

All across the Middle West in late April the sun was shining and the wind, still uncomfortably sharp, was blowing hard.

But corn and soybean farmers like Max Naylor were oblivious to the cold. The combination of firm ground for their machinery and subsoil moisture for their seeds sent them hurrying to their fields to plant the largest corn acreage in recent memory.

"We're almost a month ahead of last year on corn, and that's nothing but good news for production," said Mr. Naylor, who has 1,200 productive acres.

Consumer Hopes

A huge corn crop in the fall would lower the costs for feeding livestock and poultry. Consumers could then hope that retail meat prices, after expected increases this summer, would fall back at least to today's levels as feed supplies grew larger and cheaper.

These favorable planting prospects developed as stocks of grains from last year's crops fell to their lowest levels in years.

The Agriculture Department reported in late April that stocks of wheat were the lowest in 22 years, although adequate to last until the new harvest begins in mid-May. Stocks of corn, the staple fattener for livestock, were 15 percent below last year at this time, despite a record crop in 1973 and a recent decline in exports. The soybean supply was the only one greater than in 1973.

Last year's dismally wet spring delayed plowing and planting in most of the Middle West by nearly a month. This reduced the yield per acre below that of 1972, even though in the end a record crop was harvested.

Record 6.6 Billion

The early start this year could add, if the weather in June and July is anywhere near normal, 5 to 10 bushels to the acre. With that factor, and 10 percent more corn being planted this spring, the United States could get a corn crop this autumn in excess of 6.6 billion bushels, the largest ever grown.

The favorable signs stirred hopes of growing enough corn, soybeans and wheat to supply most importing countries, including the poorer nations, although they may have a payments problem.

The winter wheat crop, too, was flourishing in most of the wheat belt—a big step toward what could be the largest American wheat crop ever grown—about 2.1 billion bushels.

Allende Security Aide Is Said to Kill Himself

SANTIAGO, May 3 (Reuters).—Juan Bustos, 42, the security chief at the presidential palace under the late President Salvador Allende, has committed suicide by shooting himself while under arrest at the naval prefecture in Valparaiso port, a military communiqué said today.

It said Mr. Bustos, whose manner of obtaining a gun was not mentioned, had recently been arrested. It did not specify the charges. Unofficial sources, however, said that he had been under house arrest since the Sept. 11 military coup, in which Mr. Allende died.

Perjury Count Dismissed in Vote Gift Case

Technicality Is Cited For Milk Fund Figure

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—A federal judge today dismissed on technical grounds a perjury indictment against Texas lawyer Jake Jacobsen, who was accused of lying when he cleared former Treasury Secretary John Connally of taking a $10,000 gift from a dairy cooperative.

Mr. Jacobsen admitted that he had intended to give the money to Mr. Connally for political purposes after Mr. Connally helped Mr. Jacobsen's client, Associated Milk Producers, Inc., in getting federal milk prices increased in 1971. But he swore that Mr. Connally refused the money and that it lay untouched in a Texas bank vault for 2 1/2 years.

Literally True

A Watergate grand jury indicted Mr. Jacobsen for lying, but, today, U.S. District Judge George Hart jr. dismissed the charge on grounds that, because of the wording of the testimony cited in the indictment, Mr. Jacobsen had given a literally true answer.

Assistant special prosecutor Sidney Glazer said that a new indictment may be drawn up.

Mr. Jacobsen had been asked whether the $10,000 lay untouched in a Texas bank vault for 2 1 2 years, but the question was prefaced with the words, "and it is your testimony . . .?"

Mr. Jacobsen answered, "That is correct."

"Mr. Jacobsen in this case gave a literally true answer to your question," Judge Hart told Mr. Glazer. "You didn't ask him if it is true. You only asked, 'Is it your testimony?' . . . You didn't ask him if it is true or false," Judge Hart said.

Not in Circulation

Informed sources have reported that serial numbers on the bills indicate they could not have been in circulation at the time that Mr. Jacobsen says he put the money in the box.

Mr. Jacobsen reportedly has offered to change his testimony if prosecutors will reduce charges in this case and in a Texas savings and loan scandal to misdemeanors.

He reportedly is offering to swear that Mr. Connally took the money and later returned it.

Mr. Connally has denied consistently that he received the money.

Obituaries

Frank Moraes, 66, Writer, Ex-Editor of Times of India

LONDON, May 3 (Reuters).—Frank Moraes, 66, former editor of the Times of India and a noted writer on Asian affairs, died in a London hospital last night, it was announced today.

During his journalistic career Mr. Moraes had close contacts with Indian political leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru and knew the founder of Pakistan, Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

Born in Bombay in 1907, Mr. Moraes qualified as a lawyer in Britain but found his way into journalism on his return to India.

He became the first Indian editor of the British-owned Times of India in 1950 and was later the editor of the Indian Express and the Times of Ceylon.

Margaret Clapp

TYRINGHAM, Mass., May 3 (AP).—Margaret Clapp, 64, president of Wellesley College from 1949 to 1966 and a Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer, died today of cancer.

Her 1947 doctoral thesis, "John Bigelow—Forgotten First Citizen," won the 1948 Pulitzer Prize for biography. Bigelow was coeditor of the New York Evening Post and a founder of the Republican party. He died in 1911.

After her retirement from Wellesley, she lived in India for several years. She served as president of Lady Doak College in Madurai.

She became the first woman to hold the rank of minister-counselor of public affairs in a U.S. embassy and also served as chief cultural officer for the U.S. Information Agency in India.

John O. Levinson

CHICAGO, May 3 (UPI).—Lawyer John O. Levinson, 59, first choice of thrill killers Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb, died Saturday in a Portland, Maine, hospital, nearly a half century after "just luck" saved his life.

Mr. Levinson was 9, and a resident of Chicago's Hyde Park neighborhood when he was targeted for the kidnap-murder scheme, Loeb later testified.

But Mr. Levinson walked home a different way on the day of the kidnapping, and Loeb and Leopold decided on a different victim—Bobby Franks, 14.

Loeb and Leopold were defended by Clarence Darrow in the ensuing murder trial and escaped the death penalty. Loeb died in prison. Leopold was paroled and died in 1971.

George Backer

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—George Backer, 71, former New York City councilman, former publisher of the New York Post, philanthropist, playwright, novelist and a founder of the reform movement of the Democratic party here, died Wednesday night of cancer at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center.

Mr. Backer was known in political circles as a close friend and adviser to Averell Harriman and a central figure in Gov. Harriman's bid for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1956.

He was also known as a close friend of Mayor Robert Wagner and one of the leading Democrats behind the successful 1964 effort to obtain the Democratic nomination for senator from New York for Robert Kennedy.

Margaret von Soosten

LA JOLLA, Calif., May 3 (NYT).—Baroness Margaret von Soosten, 79, opera patron, philanthropist and one of the founders of the Lily Tulip Cup Co., died Wednesday at Scripps Memorial Hospital.

The daughter of a German nobleman who came to New York in 1865, the baroness was 18 when she was married to Edward Schweitzer, heir to the $40-million Bayer aspirin fortune. They were divorced in 1932.

The baroness then entered social work and became interested in childhood diseases, which she became convinced were communicated largely through communal tin drinking cups in schools.

This led her to help finance research resulting in the invention of a disposable paper drinking cup.

FBI Raids Rooms In Hunt for SLA

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 (AP).—The FBI said today that it had raided an abandoned apartment which might have been a hideout of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

Agents said the rooms yielded car keys and coats linked to the SLA bank holdup on April 15.

Meanwhile, FBI agents and sheriff's deputies in neighboring San Mateo County searched a beach for several hours before discounting a report that the kidnapped newspaper heiress, Patricia Hearst, had been released there.

San Francisco police got a call from a man identifying himself as Lt. Comdr. Thor of the Symbionese Liberation Army who said Miss Hearst had been freed on the beach near the town of Half Moon Bay.

Argentine Bomb Wave

BUENOS AIRES, May 3 (Reuters).—Several Ford Motor Co. showrooms and a branch of the Bank of London and South America were badly damaged in a series of bomb explosions here early today, police sources said.

Testifying in Hughes-Maheu Trial

Witness Cites Humphrey Thanks for Funds

By Gene Blake

LOS ANGELES, May 3.—The daughter of a former executive for Howard Hughes testified yesterday that she eavesdropped on a 1968 telephone conversation in which then Vice-President Hubert Humphrey expressed thanks for a $100,000 contribution from Mr. Hughes.

Mrs. Christine Maheu Jaggers, called as a witness for her father, Robert Maheu, in his $17.5-million defamation suit against Hughes Summa Corp., said Mr. Humphrey, now a Minnesota senator, also pledged continued assistance to Mr. Hughes with regard to underground nuclear testing in Nevada.

It was not until about two months ago, when she read in a newspaper that an alleged $50,000 cash contribution to Mr Humphrey had become an issue in the case, that she told anyone she had listened in on the call, Mrs. Jaggers testified.

Mr. Maheu, deposed chief of Hughes operations in the state of Nevada, has insisted that he delivered the cash to Mr. Humphrey's limousine at the Century Plaza Hotel here in July, 1968. Mr. Humphrey has disputed this.

Another $50,000 in checks was contributed on behalf of Mr. Hughes for Mr. Humphrey's presidential campaign, evidence shows. At the time, the billionaire was enlisting aid to halt underground nuclear testing near his Nevada gambling casinos and other properties.

Hughes Allegations

However, Summa Corp. claims Mr. Maheu pocketed the $50,000 in cash. It has been cited as one alleged "theft" justifying Mr. Hughes's 1972 press conference remark that Mr. Maheu "stole me blind" and "the money is gone and he's got it."

Mr Maheu testified earlier in the federal court trial that Mr. Humphrey telephoned on the morning after the former Vice-President's loss to Richard Nixon in the 1963 election. He related that $100,000 also was contributed on behalf of Mr. Hughes to Mr. Nixon's campaign.

Mrs. Jaggers, who was 15 years old at the time, testified that she could not recall the exact day of the call, but it was some time after the election. She said she believes it was early in the morning and her father was still sleeping when she answered the phone. She testified that a voice on the phone said the Vice-President was calling.

Woke Up Father

Under questioning by Mr. Maheu's attorney, Morton Galane, Mrs. Jaggers said she left the phone in her room off the book while she ran to wake her father, then hurried back to her room to listen.

"I was excited that the Vice-President would be calling my father," she explained.

"The Vice-President said, 'I want to thank Mr. Hughes for the $100,000,' and 'I will continue to be of assistance in underground nuclear testing.'" she recalled. "I didn't know what he meant by that."

Mrs. Jaggers said that is all she remembered of the conversation, except that "he called my dad 'Bob.'"

She said she had not told anyone of listening to the conversation, because "my dad wouldn't approve." But she testified she violated his wishes out of "curiosity" and had also listened in on other conversations—including some with Mr. Hughes.

Mrs. Jaggers also said she recognized the voice of Mr. Humphrey, because "I know his accent; I had heard him on television."

© Los Angeles Times

Third of Capuchins Surveyed Are Unhappy With Celibacy

VATICAN CITY, May 3 (AP).—An unprecedented survey showed yesterday that nearly a third of the world's Capuchin friars would welcome "intimate relations" with the opposite sex. They would also approve violence "if necessary" to foster social justice.

The survey probed the feelings and attitudes of the fifth largest male religious order of the Catholic Church. Nearly 10,000 of the world's 14,000 Capuchin friars answered the 40-page questioonnaire, put together by an Italian team of Capuchins and sociologists.

The three-year survey was the first one ranging from Communist Europe to Australia and through all continents.

The Rev. Optat Asseldonk of the Netherlands, the Capuchin Order's assistant general, told a news conference the survey reflected "our joys and our sorrows."

Unhappy About Vows

He said a majority of Capuchins seem to be unhappy about the three vows all monks take of chastity, poverty and obedience.

Nearly 80 percent said in the survey that working is a better way of making a living than the Capuchin tradition of begging. Sixty-five percent considered themselves "comfortably off" rather than poor, while 19 percent felt laymen consider them rich.

Religious superiors should not make decisions without first consulting the monks, according to 59 percent. Most of the remainder, 33 percent, said committees of monks should make their own decisions and their superiors should not be allowed to modify them.

A majority of those polled found chastity the most difficult virtue in the modern world. They thought monks should take "the risk which any human friendship can entail" and said many restrictions on contacts with the opposite sex should be abolished.

Intimate Relations

While 67 percent agreed that "a friar must avoid any intimate relations with people of the opposite sex unless he wants to break his vow of chastity," nearly 30 percent felt friars should be allowed such relations.

A greater number, 36 percent, felt that the lack of a woman's love prevents the "full maturity of a friar's personality."

An overwhelming majority of the friars believe chastity should be retained for religious orders. But nearly as large a majority, 63 percent, said priests who do not belong to orders should be free to marry.

National Attitudes

A breakdown by geographical areas provided some insight into national attitudes toward sex.

Chastity was rated as the most difficult of virtues by friars in East Africa, India, Pakistan and southern Italy. In North America, however, 57 percent of the 1,284 Capuchins said chastity was not their most taxing vow.

Still, North Americans provided one of the largest percentages of friars favoring priestly marriage, 48 percent.

The Capuchins, established in 1528 as a branch of the Franciscan Order, have members in 70 nations. About a third are Italian. Germany and Switzerland come next with 1,800 friars. Spain and Portugal together have 1,352.

Typhus Cases Increase

GENEVA, May 3 (Reuters).—Cases of louse-borne typhus almost doubled in the world last year, with a total of 8,422 cases reported and 109 deaths, the World Health Organization said today. Most cases were reported from central Africa, particularly Burundi and Rwanda.

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Nixon, Dean Transcript

WASHINGTON (AP).—*Following is the transcript, edited and made public by the White House, of the meeting Feb. 28, 1973, between the President and John Dean 3d. then Mr. Nixon's counsel, in the Oval Office from 9:12 a.m. to 10:23 a.m. (P, the President; D. John Dean):*

D. Good morning, sir.

P. Oh, hi.

D. How are you?

P. I wanted to talk with you about what kind of a line to take. I now want Kleindienst on the—it isn't a matter of trust. You have it clearly understood that you will call him and give him directions and he will call you, et ceteras, and so on. I just don't want Dick to go off — you see, for example, on executive privilege — I don't want him to go off and get the damn thing — get us —

D. Make any deals on it —

P. Make a deal — that is the point. Baker, as I said, is going to keep at arm's length and you've got to be very firm with these guys or you may not end up with many things. Now as I said the only back-up position I can possibly see is one of a (inaudible) if Kleindienst wants to back (inaudible) for (inaudible) — didn't want to but suggested we ought to back them heavily, send them up there in executive session. Well, now you all know that under executive session we still have the problem, and it ain't good. Well, I am thinking particularly of Baker because it will go to him without any question and that is going to be far more significant. This bothers us at the moment, but that's (inaudible) to me. And they will haul him up there and bull-rag him around the damn place and it will raise holy hell with Rogers and all our — the other people.

D. Yeah.

P. I sent some notes out — a couple of yellow pages — something on the teachers' thing that I am not doing today. Just send it back to me, please.

Secretary. All right, sir.

P. So you see, I think you better have a good, hard face to face talk with him and say, look, we have thought this thing over. And you raise the point with him that this cannot be in executive session because he is likely to float it out there and they will grab it.

D. That's right, and as I mentioned yesterday, he is meeting with Sam Ervin and Baker in this joint session and that is probably one of the first things they will discuss.

Ervin's Thrust

P. The main thing Ervin is going to be talking about is executive privilege. Has that meeting been set yet, though?

D. No, it has not. There is ample time to have Dick go up there

P. You have a talk with him and say we had a talk about this — now your position now I know (inaudible) which they probably never accept but it will make his position be reasonable in the public mind. That is what we have in mind.

D. Right. Correct.

P. Another possibility is the one that Ehrlichman has suggested. If you could have an agreement that the Chairman and the ranking member could question basically the same under very restricted — a little bit early (inaudible)

D. Them coming down here, say?

P. Basically, that is the suggestion.

D. I think that is sort of "if" we couldn't get the written interrogatories. That is still a serious precedent to deal with if they come down here and start questioning people I think the issues would have to be so narrowed for even that situation. And that sort of thing would evolve with the narrowing of the issues where what information a Haldeman or Ehrlichman might have. The committee needs to be complete in its report of its investigation.

P. Yeah. We will say that you can have written interrogatories under oath, then answer questions.

D. Publicly you are not withholding any information and you are not using the shield of the presidency.

P. When you talk to Kleindienst—because I have raised this (inaudible) thing with him on the Hiss case — he has forgotten, I suppose. Go back and read the first chapter of "Six Crises." But I know, as I said, that was espionage against the nation, not against the party. FBI, Hoover, himself, who's a friend of mine, said: "I am sorry I have been ordered not to cooperate with you" and they didn't give us one (adjective omitted) thing. I conducted that investigation with two (characterization omitted) committee investigators — that stupid — they were tenacious. We got it done. Then we worked that thing. We then got the evidence, we got the typewriter, we got the Pumpkin Papers. We got all of that ourselves. The FBI did not cooperate. The Justice Department did not cooperate. The administration would not answer questions except, of course, for cabinet officers, I mean like Burling came down and some of the others.

D. Funny, when the shoe is on the other foot how they look at things, isn't it?

P. Well, as I said, The New York Times, The Washington Post and all the rest. They put it in terms of executive privilege because they were against the investigation. So the real question now is say that I having been through that — we have talked it over and that I have always felt very miffed about that because I thought that was very wrong and now this is another matter. But I think we ought to cooperate in finding an area of cooperation. Here it is. You see, the Baker theory is that he wants to have a big slambang thing for a whole week and then he thinks interest in the whole thing will fall off. And he is right about that. But his interest in having a big slambang for a week is that we bring all the big shots up right away. The big shots you could bring up. They could bring up Stans.

They have to put him on, and they've got to put Mitchell on. They would like, of course, to get Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Colson.

D. I understand that you and Bob have talked about running Stans out as sort of a stalking horse on it, on another post.

P. It is not my idea. I guess Moore or somebody mentioned it.

D. I think it was my idea. I think it could be one defusing factor in the hearings. Stans would like to get his story out. He is not in any serious problem ultimately. It could be rough and tumble, but Maury is ready to take it and it would be a mini-hearing there is no doubt about it. But this further detracts from the other committee.

Press Role

P. It would be a mini-hearing, it is true. Except knowing the press and knowing—like they have taken — they sold several of these stories about Colson and Haldeman about four times.

D. Well, I know that.

P. Well, I just wonder if that doesn't do that?

D. At present I hesitate to send Stans. They would give him a hot seat.

P. Somebody is after him about Vesco. I first read the story briefly in the Post. I read, naturally, the first page and I turned to the Times to read it. The Times had in the second paragraph that the money had been returned, but the Post didn't have it.

D. That is correct.

P. The Post didn't have it until after you continued to the back section. It is the (adjective omitted) thing I ever saw.

D. Typical.

P. My guess is the Star pointed out (inaudible) that they — (inaudible). Actually they got the money after the 10th, but I don't think they pointed out that Sears got it before.

D. For all purposes, the donor — Vesco —

P. Stans would never do a thing like that! Never. Never. Never.

D. I think we have a good strong case that the donor had relinquished control of the money, and constructive possession of the money was in the hands of the finance committee, Sears and the like. So that there is not — ah —

P. How did they get my brother in it? Eddie?

D. That was sheer sandbagging of your brother. Here is what they did. They called him down here in Washington

P. Who did?

D. It was Vesco and Sears and said that "We want to talk to you about the nature of this transaction because we have had earlier conversations with Stans." He really wasn't privy to it, and didn't know much about it, but that the long and short of it was that they were after him to find out from Stans whether they wanted cash or checks. Stans just responded to your brother and said, "I don't really care — whatever they want to do," and that is what he relayed back. He didn't even understand why he was there. He is just as clean as a whistle. There is just nothing there at all.

P. I know that. I know that myself. So you sort of lean to having Stans starting out there?

D. I think it would take a lot of the teeth out of the — you know — the stardom of the people are trying to build up to. If Stans has already gone to a hearing in another committee, obviously they will use everything they have at that time and it won't be a hell of a lot. It confuses the public. The public is bored with this thing already.

P. Yeah.

D. One of the things I think we did succeed in before the election —

P. Stans is very clean. Unless I make a mistake on this thing, the way I analyze it, and I have stayed deliberately away from it, but I think I can what it is. The way I ar the thing. Stans would been horrified at any thing. And, what happene he honestly is outraged, thinks — what happened he thinks he eventually for line on somebody's hard e cash and got into this silly ness with it.

D. He does and he is a of circumstances, of inn of false charges. He has a good chance of winning th bel suit he has against O'Brien.

P. Has he?

D. That's right.

P. Good. That's why filed a counter-suit.

D. That's right.

P. I see Ziegler was di ed at the news that thes poenaed newsmen. Did disturb you?

D. No, it didn't disturb all. No Sir. I talked with some length about it the night. I said, "Ron, first you can rest assured the White House was not in in that decision." Excep case.

P. It should involve cution.

D. No, it is a civil dep and it is not becaus haven't reached the new privilege issue yet, and t way down the road yet, some reason they refuse t tify on some given en What they are trying to lish is the fact that E Bennett Williams's law passed out an amended plaint that libeled Stans it was into the Court p so it was not privileged the newsmen are the who can answer that qu Also they are trying to fi how Larry O'Brien and E Bennett Williams made ments to the effect tha law suit — the first ha they had filed against the mittee — was not really tablish any invasion of p threat, rather they were rassing the committee.

P. The Committee to Elect?

Drummed Up

D. They made this of record to several newsmen we know they did this. this was a drummed up suit.

P. So therefore that also malice, doesn't it?

D. It makes the abu process case that we against them on a counte And the lawyers made a conscious and good decis proceed with the suit a they did, they were go have to have this infor and it doesn't bother me i subpoenaed nine or ten

P. Well, one hell of a people don't give one about this issue of the s sion of the press, etc. Wi that we aren't trying to They all squeal about it amusing to me when th — I watched the networ I thought they were rest What (expletive omitte they want them to do through the 1968 sy when they were eight against us. They are onl to one this time. It is sickening though to see guys. These guys have figured we have the pr our side. You know we a modest amount of sup no more. Colson sure them move it around, we don't like this or th (inaudible)

D. Well, you know threat of a law suit whi printed in Evans and had a very sobering ef several of the national aines. They are now before printing a lot of tergate junk they print check the press office to get a confirmation or de call the individuals And they have said they ing it because they are a a libel suit on them. have a sobering effect keep them honest if we mind them that they can anything and get away

P. Well, as you of know, at the time of t case (inaudible)

D. Yes, I have nobo have to establish, one for reckless disregar (inaudible)

P. Yeah. Malice is in for (inaudible). It has it's got to get up in thro (inaudible) Reckless maybe.

D. Tough. That is a b sion, Mr. President. It a bad decision.

P. What is the name case — horrible.

D. (inaudible) & Sulli

(Continued on next p

Ehrlichman's California Tr Is Delayed; Venue Bid Den

LOS ANGELES, May 3.—Former presidential adviser John Ehrlichman yesterday won an indefinite delay in his trial here for perjury after losing an attempt to have the proceedings moved to a county "less saturated" with publicity on the case.

Superior Court Judge Gordon Ringer canceled the scheduled May 20 start of the trial here on a motion by Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyer, Joseph Ball. The motion was not opposed by prosecutor Stephen Trott.

The perjury charge against Mr. Ehrlichman stems fro June 8, 1973, denial to Angeles County grand ju he knew about the Brea the office of Daniel E former psychiatrist before pened.

The delay granted by Ringer virtually assured t Ehrlichman will first go in Washington, D.C., charge of conspiring to the civil rights of Dr. Fielding, whose Beverly Calif., office was broken September, 1971.

Continued from preceding page

it came out of the South on a civil rights ...

P. It was about some guy who was a police chief or something. Anyway, I remember reading it at the time when I thought we were suing "Life" for Hills. When "Life" was guilty as hell.

D. Did you win it?

P. Supreme Court — four to three. There were a couple missing or it would have probably been five to three and one-half.

P. Well, let's go back so it is clearly understood. We must go forward on that. I think you had better go over and get in touch with Dick. And say Dick you keep it at your level.

Smoothy

P. My guess is that he is going to be in the end, and I would say, "This is the position, Dick, you should take on this." Tell him I took that position with Baker. Baker is a smoothy — impressive — The President didn't say this or that — they recommended it and the President has approved it. Right? Is that what you would say?

D. Yes sir, I think that is absolutely on all fours. And how about our dealings with Baker? Under normal congressional relations, vis-a-vis Timmons and Baker, should we have Timmons dealing?

P. Well, he objected to (inaudible) something that is a curious thing on that (inaudible) made a very big gaff calling him and urging and trying to influence who would be on his staff. (expletive omitted) I don't know why he did that, if he did. But if he did, I don't know why Baker would resent it. But, nevertheless, I don't know how to deal with him, frankly.

H. Why don't you ask (inaudible) to see him.

P. I gathered the impression that Baker didn't want to talk with anyone but Kleindienst.

D. Well, OK, I think that is one we will just have to monitor and that is one we will have to know an awful lot about along the road.

P. Well let Timmons tell Baker that if he wants to talk with anybody at the White House, if he says he doesn't want to talk to Haldeman, doesn't want to talk to Ehrlichman, that you, Dean, are available. But nobody else. How does that sound to you?

D. I think that sounds good.

P. You tell Timmons that he sees him privately, and tells him that's it. We are not pressing him. We don't care, because Baker ...

And Gurney

D. I would suspect if we are going to get any insight to what that committee is going to do, it is going to be through Gurney. I don't know about Weicker, where he is going to fall out on this thing.

P. Weicker. I think the line to Weicker is through Gray. Gray has to shape up here and handle himself well too. Do you think he will?

D. I do. I think Pat has had it tough. He goes up this morning as you know. He is ready. He is very comfortable in all of the decisions he has made, and I think he will be good.

P. But he is close to Weicker — that is what I meant.

D. Yes, he is.

P. And so, Gray ...

D. Has a lead in there — yes.

P. One amusing thing about the Gray thing, and I knew this would come. They say Gray is a political crony and a personal crony of the President's. Did you know that I have never seen him socially?

D. Is that correct? No, I didn't.

P. I think he has been to a couple White House events, but I have never seen him separately.

D. The press has got him meeting you at a social function. And, back in 1947, (inaudible) is something I have read.

P. Maybe at a Radford party or something like that. That's all. I don't know. But Gray is somebody that I know only — He was Radford's Assistant, used to attend NSC meetings. He has never been a social friend. Edgar Hoover, on the other hand, I have seen socially at least a hundred times. He and I were very close friends.

D. This is curious the way the press —

'My Crony'

P. (expletive deleted) — Hoover was my crony. He was closer to me than Johnson, actually, although Johnson used him more. But as for Pat Gray, (explctive deleted) I never saw him.

D. While it might have been a lot of blue chips to the late director, I think we would have been a lot better off during this whole Watergate thing if he had been alive. Because he knew how to handle that bureau — knew how to keep them in bounds.

P. Well, Hoover performed. He would have fought. That was the point. He would have defied a few people. He would have scared them to death. He has a file on everybody.

P. But now at the present time, the bureau is leaking like a sieve to Baker, (inaudible). It isn't coming from Henry Petersen is it?

D. No. I would just not believe that.

P. It isn't coming from that (unintelligible).

D. No. Well, they are getting the raw data. They are getting what they call the 302 forms. Actually, the summaries of the interviews.

P. If you could handle it that way, I think that is the best thing to do. Do you ever wonder really if Colson (characterization deleted) should bring a suit. For example, I notice that Colson has a lot of vulnerabilities. You know, in terms of people that he knew, et cetera, et cetera. But I mean on a narrow issue —

D. Well, Chuck and I talked about this. He could possibly win a suit, but lose the war, for this reason: A counter-discovery in a libel action has no bounds.

P. I get it. OK.

D. That's the problem there.

P. That the District Court (inaudible).

D. Federal Court. They could just come in and depose him on everything he has done at this point in time.

P. Keep him out of it. Keep him out of it.

D. That's right.

P. What — Why doesn't Stans be the sue-er?

D. He's got a good one, and he may well prevail. It may well be the decisive settlement of all these other suits we've got out there. You know, we have 14 million dollar suits against us, and we have seven of 10 against them. (Expletive deleted.) They ought to all get together and drop them.

D. That is what we are trying to get accomplished.

P. Hell, yes!

D. It is just causing everybody problems.

P. That is right — they've got problems, and we've got problems.

Vesco Thing

P. You see this Vesco thing coming up burns my tail. I raised hell with Haldeman on this and he didn't do anything about it. I guess he couldn't. What (expletive omitted) became of our investigation of their financial activities? (expletive omitted). They cancelled debts, they borrowed money. What the hell is that?

D. It is still going on, Mr. President. MGovern's stuff is in such bad shape. That is another unfortunate thing. The GAO comes in to audit us. They find all the documents, so they are able to make —

P. Just like two-year-old state tax.

D. They have now, but it gets about that much coverage in the paper. They can't even figure out what McGovern's done, the books are such a mess, but you haven't seen them say anything yet. And that is one of the things that hopefully we will bring out in hearings, as to what a mess this was, et cetera.

P. How are you going to bring it out? You can't bring it out in these hearings.

D. Well I think I would rather do it independently, so that the media types will bring it out. Chuck is going to be of aid when he is out there not connected with the White House, coming through with bits of tidbits. Chuck will still have his channels to flip things out.

P. Sure! Sure! Sure! In my view — of course it is hard to believe since he loves the action and the rest — but apart from the financial — for the country's aid, etc. — I don't care what you think: Colson can be more valuable out than in, because, basically in, he has reached the point that he was too visible.

D. A lightning rod.

P. And outside he can start this and say that I am a private citizen and I can say what I (expletive omitted) please.

D. Right. I think Chuck can be of great aid in this thing, and I think he will do it.

A Recap

P. Now, as to the other thing. Just to recap. You will talk to Timmons about Baker, and get that tied down if you can. I doubt if much can be done there. Then when you talk to Kleindienst, he should know that it has been decided, and that's it. Well, he will say they won't take me. Then say "why not?" We shall see. Going on to the interrogatory thing — we shall see — your view would not be to give any further ground on that?

D. I would say hope not. You initially hold the line as far as you can go. If it becomes necessary for informational purposes, the President is not going to hide any information. He has just given a sworn statement through an interrogatory — send your questions down, they will be answered. We don't hide the information — we won't diminish the ability of the President to operate internally and the like because we have a political circus going.

P. OK. I understand that Mollenhoff still thinks everybody should go up and testify.

D. Yeah.

P. At least you had a talk with him. I do want you to look at the case, though.

D. Yes Sir.

P. If the guy's got a bad rap, this man, (expletive omitted) we will get him out of it!

D. I am doing that. I talked with Clark yesterday. I talked with him last night again. He is on this as hot and heavy as can be and —

P. Does he think he's got a bad rap?

D. He does — he thinks he's got a bad rap. I know Rule hasn't a bad rap. When a bureaucrat takes it upon himself to go out, and go way beyond the pale in terms of attacking an administration, that can't be tolerated. Suppose a congressman or a senator or one of his administrative assistants went out and attacked one of his contributors. What would he do? Fire him! That's right.

P. I noticed where several of our congressmen and Republican senators called upon us to reinstate Rule. Congress is, of course, on its (inaudible). And yet they are so enormously frustrated that they are exhausted. Isn't that the point?

D. I think there is a lot of that.

'Too Bad'

P. It is too bad. We can take very little comfort from it because we have to work with them. But they become irrelevant because they are so damned irresponsible, as much as we would like to say otherwise.

D. Yes, sir. I spent some years on the Hill myself and one of the things I always noticed was the inability of the Congress to deal effectively with the executive branch because they have never provided themselves with adequate staffs, had adequate information available —

P. Well now they have huge staffs compared to what we had.

D. Well they have huge staffs, true, as opposed to what they had years ago. But they are still inadequate to deal effectively —

P. (Expletive deleted) Don't try to help them out!

D. I am not suggesting any reserve money for them, I ought to keep my observations to myself. I think this is going to be very different. It will be hot, I think they are going to be tough. I think they are going to be gory in some regards, but I am also absolutely convinced that if everyone pulls their own oar in this thing, in all those we've got with various concerns, we can make it through these things and minimal people will be hurt. And they may even paint themselves as being such partisans and off base, that they are really damaging to the institutions of the government themselves.

On Ervin

P. I frankly say that I would rather they would be partisan — rather than for them to have a facade of fairness and all the rest. Ervin always talks about his being a great Constitutional lawyer. (expletive deleted) He's got Baker totally toppled over to him. Ervin works harder than most of our Southern gentlemen. They are great politicians. They are just more clever than the minority. Just more clever!

D. I am convinced that he has shown that he is merely a puppet for Kennedy in this whole thing. The fine hand of the Kennedys is behind this whole hearing. There is no doubt about it. When they considered the resolution on the floor of the Senate I got the record out to read it. Who asked special permission to have their staff man on the floor? Kennedy brings this man Plug out on the floor when they are debating a resolution. He is the only one who did this. It has been Kennedy's push quietly, his constant investigation. His committee did the (unintelligible) subpoenas to get at Kalmbach and all these people.

P. Uh, huh.

D. He has kept this quiet and constant pressure on this thing. I think this fellow Sam Dash, who has been selected counsel, is a Kennedy choice. I think this is also something we will be able to quietly and slowly document. Leak this to the press, and the parts and cast become much more apparent.

P. Yes. I guess the Kennedy crowd is just laying in the bushes waiting to make their move. I had forgotten, by the way, we talk about Johnson using the FBI. Did your friends tell you what Bobby did?

D. I haven't heard but I wouldn't be —

On RFK

P. Johnson believed that Bobby bugged him.

D. That wouldn't surprise me.

P. Bobby was a ruthless (characterization omitted.) But the FBI does blatantly tell you that — or Sullivan told you about the New Jersey thing. He did use a bug up there for intelligence work. (inaudible)

D. (inaudible) Intelligence workers had agents all over the property.

P. The doctors say that the poor old gent had a tumor. The FBI said he had one.

D. He had Abe Fortas and Deke DeLoache backed up by some other people in the bureau and try to talk this doctor into examining this guy to say the man had a brain tumor. He was very (unintelligible) ill, slightly erratic, but eager. This doctor wouldn't buy it.

P. The doctor had never examined him before or anything.

D. No.

P. They were trying to set it up though, huh! What other kind of activities?

D. Well, as I say, I haven't probed Sullivan to the depths on this thing because I want to treat him at arm's length until he is safe, because he has a world of information that may be available.

P. But he says that's what happened on the bugging thing. Who told what to whom again?

D. On the '68 thing — I was trying to track down the leaks. He said that the only place he could figure it coming from would be one of a couple of sources he was aware of that had been somewhat discovered publicly. He said that Hoover had told Patrick Coyne about the fact that this was done. Coyne had told Rockefeller — now Rockefeller had told Kissinger. I have never run it any step beyond what Mr. Sullivan said there. The other thing is that when the records were unavailable for Mr. Hoover all these logs, etc. Hoover tried to reconstruct them by going to the Washington field office and he made a pretty good stir about what he was doing when he was trying to get the record and reconstruct it. He said that at that time we probably hit the grapevine in the Bureau that this had occurred. But there is no evidence of it. The records show at the Department of Justice and the FBI that no such surveillance was ever conducted.

P. Shocking to me!

D. What the White House had from reporters in "Life" The other person who knows and is aware of it is Mark Felt, and we have talked about Mark Felt before.

P. Let's face it. Suppose Felt comes out now and unwraps. What does it do to him?

D. He can't do it.

On Chambers

P. How about (unintelligible)? Who is going to lure him? Let's face it — the guy who goes out — he couldn't do it unless he had a guarantee from somebody like "Time" magazine who would say look we will give you a job for life. Then what do they do? He could go to a job at "Life," and everyone would treat him like a parlah. He is in a very dangerous situation. These guys you know — the informers. Look what it did to Chambers. Chambers informed because he didn't give (expletive deleted). But then one of the most brilliant writers according to Jim Shepley we have ever seen in this country — and I am not referring to the Communist issue — greatest writer of his time, — about 30 years ago, probably "Time's" best writer of the century — they finished him. Either way, the informer is not one in our society. Either way, that is the one thing people can't survive. They say no civilized (characterization deleted) informs. Hoover to Coyne to Nelson Rockefeller to Kissinger. Right?

D. That's right.

P. Why did Coyne tell it to Nelson Rockefeller? I have known Coyne for years. I haven't known him well, but he was a great friend of one of my administrative assistants. Bob King, who used to be a bureau head.

D. Now this is Sullivan's story. I have no reason to know whether it is true, but I don't have any reason to doubt that it is true.

P. Hoover told me, and he also told Mitchell personally that this had happened.

D. I was talking the '68 incident that occurred. I wasn't referring to that now. When this Coyne, etc., this was the fact that newsmen — excuse me I thought you were making reference to the fact that three years ago the White House had allegedly —

P. Oh, sure, sure. That is not the same one.

D. On the '68 incident all I have been able to find out is what you told me that Hoover had told you, what he had told Mitchell.

P. Yeah. Mitchell corroborates that, doesn't he?

Agnew's Plane

D. Kevin Phillips called Pat Buchanan the other day with a tidbit that Dick Whelan on the NSC staff has seen memoranda between the NSC and the FBI that the FBI had been instructed to put surveillance on Anna Chennault, the South Vietnamese Embassy and the Agnew plane. This note also said that Deke DeLoach was the operative FBI officer on this.

P. The Agnew plane? I think DeLoach's memory now is very very hazy. He doesn't remember anything.

D. I talked to Mitchell about this and he has talked to DeLoach. DeLoach has in his possession, and he has let Mitchell review them, some of the files on this.

P. But not —

D. But they don't go very far; this is DeLoach protecting his own hide.

P. It is just as well because we can't do anything with it. So Hoover told Coyne who told Rockefeller. That newsmen were being bugged.

Associated Press

JUNE, 1973—John Dean testifying before Senate Watergate panel last year. Behind him is wife, Maureen

D. That tickles you. That is right.

P. Why do you suppose they did that?

D. I haven't the foggiest idea. It is a Sullivan story as to where the leak might have come from about the current "Time" magazine story, which we are stonewalling totally here.

P. Oh, absolutely.

(Material not related to Presidential action deleted)

P. Well, is this the year you are going to try to get out the '68 story?

D. Well, I think the threat of the '68 story when Scott and others were arguing that the committee up on the Hill broadened its mandate to include other elections. They were hinting around at something in 1968 and 1964 that should be looked at.

P. Yeah. Goldwater claims he was bugged.

D. That's right. Now I think that threats —

P. Didn't you say that Johnson did bug Goldwater?

D. Well, I don't know if he bugged him.

P. He did intelligence work?

D. He did intelligence up one side and down the other —

P. From the FBI?

Ask Goldwater

D. Just up one side and down the other on Goldwater. I haven't had a chance to talk to the senator, and I have known the senator for twenty years. He is the just man in public life I ever met. Barry jr. and I were roommates in school together, so I can talk to the man. So I am really going to sit down with him one day and see what really happened.

P. Does he have any hard evidence?

D. Then we can go from there and ...

P. Right.

D. Get some stuff written, etc. I do think you have to remember, as I am sure you realize, this is mainly a public relations thing anyway.

P. What is the situation anyway with regard to the situation of the sentencing of the seven? When in the hell is that going to occur?

D. That is likely to occur, I would say, as early as late this week, but more likely sometime next week.

P. Why has it been delayed so long?

D. Well, they have been in the process of preparing a presentence report. The judge sends out probation officers to find out everybody who knew these people, and then he will ...

P. He is trying to work on them to see who will break them down?

D. Well, there is some of that. They are using the probation officer for more than the normal probation report. They are trying to do a mini-investigation by the judge himself which is his only investigative tool here so they are virtually completed now. The U.S. attorneys handle these, the assistant U.S. attorneys.

P. You know when they talk about a 35 year sentence, there is something to think about. There were no weapons! Right? There were no injuries! Right! Why does that sort of thing happen? It is just ridiculous!

(Material not related to Presidential action deleted) Are you [illegible]

Hunt on Bond

D. We [illegible] $100,000 [illegible] which means that they [illegible] collateral [illegible] of these people [illegible] $100,000. The Court of Appeals has been sitting on two weeks or better on a motion [illegible] the bond issue [illegible] letting people out for church [illegible]

(Material unrelated to Presidential action deleted)

P. You still think Sullivan is basically reliable?

D. I [illegible] that on [illegible] I have watched him [illegible] years. I watched him [illegible] was working with Tom Huston on domestic intelligence [illegible] he needs to do on Hunt [illegible] I tried to stay in touch with Bill and find out what his mood is. Bill was locked out the outside for a long time. He didn't become either. He sat back and waited until he could come back in. He didn't try to force or blackmail his way around with knowledge he had. So I have no reason of anything but a reliable man who thinks a great deal of this administration and of you.

(Material unrelated to Presidential action deleted)

D. I have got to say one thing. There has never been a leak out of my office. There never will be a leak out of my office. I wouldn't begin to know how to lead and I don't want to learn how you leak.

On JFK

P. Well it was a shocking thing I was reading a book last night. A fascinating book although run book of Malcolm Smith jr. on Kennedy's Thirteen Mistakes, the great mistakes. And one of them was on the Bay of Pigs. And what happened there was Chester Bowles had learned about it, and he deliberately leaked it. Deliberately, because he wanted the operation to fail! And he admitted it! Admitted it!

D. Interesting. Interesting.

P. This happens all the time. Well, you can follow these characters to Hell Gethsemane. I feel for those poor guys in jail particularly for Hunt with his wife dead.

D. Well, there is every indication they are hanging in tough right now.

P. What the hell do they expect though? Do they expect clemency in a reasonable time? What would you advise on that?

D. I think it is one of those things we will have to watch very closely. For example. —

P. You couldn't do it, say, in six months.

D. No, you couldn't. This thing may become so political as a result of these hearings that it is a vendetta. This judge may go off the deep end in sentencing, and make it so absurd that it's clearly injustice that they have been heavily —

P. Is there any kind of appeal bit?

D. Right. Liddy and McCord who sat through the trial, will both be on appeal and there is no telling how long that will last. It is one of these things we will just have to watch.

P. My view though is to say nothing about them on the ground that the matter is still in the courts and on appeal. Second, my view is to say nothing about the hearings at this point, except that I trust they will be conducted the proper way and I will not comment on the hearings while they are in process. Of course if they break through — if they get muckraking — It is best not to cultivate that thing here at the White House. If it is done at the White House again they are going to drop the (adjective deleted) thing. Now there of course, you say but you leave it all to them. We'll see as time goes on. Maybe we will have to change our policy. But the President should not become involved in any part of this case. Do you agree with that?

Dean Agrees

D. I agree totally, sir. Absolutely. That doesn't mean that quietly we are not going to be working around the office. You can rest assured that we are not going to be sitting quietly.

P. I don't know what we can do. The people who are most disturbed about this (unintelligible) are the (adjective deleted) Republicans. A lot of these congressmen, financial contributors, et cetera, are highly moral. The Democrats are just sort of saying, "(expletive deleted) fun and games!"

D. Well, hopefully we can give them Segretti.

P. (Expletive deleted) He was such a dumb figure. I don't see how our boys could have gone for him. But nevertheless, they did. It was really juvenile! But, nevertheless, what the hell did he do? What in the (characterization deleted) did he do? Shouldn't we be trying to get intelligence? Weren't they trying to get intelligence from us?

D. Absolutely!

P. Don't you try to disrupt their meetings? Didn't they try to disrupt ours? (expletive deleted) They threw rocks, ran demonstrations, shouted, cut the sound system, and let the tear gas in at night. What the hell is that all about? Did we do that?

D. McGovern had Dick Tuck on his payroll, and Dick Tuck was down in Texas when you were down at the Connally ranch and set up to do a prank down there. But it never came off.

Segretti's Role

P. What did Segretti do that came off?

D. He did some humorous things. For example, there would be a fund-raising dinner, and he hired Wayne the Wizard to fly in from the Virgin Islands to perform a magic show. He sent invitations to all the black diplomats and sent limousines out to have them picked up and they all showed up and they hadn't been invited. He had 400 pizzas sent to another —

P. Sure! What the hell! Pranks! Tuck did all those things in 1960, and all the rest.

D. I think we can keep the Segretti stuff in perspective because it is not that bad. Chapin's involvement is not that deep. He was the catalyst, and that is about the extent of it.

P. Sure, he knew him and recommended him.

D. That's right.

P. But he didn't run him. He was too busy with us.

D. The one I think they are going to go after with a vengeance — and I plan to spend a great deal of time with next week as a matter of fact a couple of days getting this all in order — is Herb Kalmbach.

P. Yes.

D. Herb — they have subpoenaed his records, and he has records that run all over hell's acres on things. You know Herb has been a man who has been moving things around for Maury and keeping things in tow and taking care of —

P. What is holding up his records?

D. They already have gotten to the banks that had them, and what I think we will do is that there will be a logical, natural explanation for every single transaction. It is just a lot of minutia we've got to go through but he is coming in next week and I told him we would sit down and he is preparing everything — all that is available, and we are going to sit down with Frank DeMarco and see if we can't get this whole thing—

P. They can't get his records with regard to his private transactions?

San Clemente

D. No, none of the private transactions. Absolutely, that is privileged material. Anything to do with San Clemente and the like — that is just so far out of bounds that —

P. Did they ask for them?

D. No. No indication.

P. Kalmbach is a decent fellow. He will make a good witness.

D. I think he will.

P. He is smart.

D. He has been tough thus far. He can take it. His skin is thick now. Sure it bothered him when all this press was being played up. LA Times were running stories on him all the time and the like. Local stations have been making him more of a personality and his partners have been nipping at him, but Herb is tough now. He is ready and he is going to go through. He is hunkered down and he is ready to handle it, so I am not worried about Herb at all.

P. Oh, well, it will be hard for him. I suppose the big thing is the financing transaction that they will go after him for. How does the money get to the Bank of Mexico, etc.

D. Oh, well, all that can be explained.

P. It can?

D. Yes, indeed! Yes, sir! They are going to be disappointed with a lot of the answers they get. When they actually get the facts — because The Times and The Post had such innuendo — when they get the facts, they are going to be disappointed.

P. The one point that you ought to get to Baker. I tried to get it through his thick skull. His skull is not thick but tell Kleindienst in talking to Baker — and Herb should emphasize that the way to have a successful hearing and a fair one is to run it like a court: no hearsay, no innuendo! Now you know —

D. That's a hell of a good point.

Hiss Again

P. (expletive deleted) well, they are not going to but tell them that is the way Nixon ran the Hiss case. As a matter of fact some innuendo came out but there was (adjective deleted) little hearsay. We really just got the facts, and tore them to pieces. Say "no hearsay" and "no innuendo." Ervin should sit like a court there: that is hearsay, and the counsel for our people should get up and say, "I object to that Mr. Chairman," on the basis that it is hearsay.

D. That is a heck of an idea, Mr. President. Some of these early articles said — will Sam Ervin, constitutional man, be a judge? Will he admit hearsay? We can try to get some think pieces out to try to get a little pressure on him to perform that way, to make it look like partisan when he doesn't.

P. The point that Kleindienst gets out: no hearsay, no innuendo. This will be a model of a congressional hearing. That will disappoint the (adjective deleted) press. No hearsay! No innuendo! No leaks!

D. Well, there are a lot of precedents. I have been involved in two congressional investigations. One was the Adam Clayton Powell investigation when I was working over there as the minority counsel of the House Judiciary. We didn't take hearsay. We stuck to the facts on that. We did an investigation of the Oklahoma judges. Again, the same sort of thing. We went into executive session when necessary. I bet if we look around, respectable investigations that have been held up there that could be held up, and some of it should be coming forth to set the stage for these hearings. I am planning a number of brain sessions with some of the media people to —

Frustrations

P. I know. It is very important, but it seems like a terrible waste of your time. But it is important in the sense that all this business is a battle and they are going to wage the battle. A lot of them have enormous frustrations about those elections, state of their party, etc. And their party has its problems. We think we have had problems, look at some of theirs. Strauss has had people and all the actors, and they haven't done that well you know.

D. Well I was — we have come a long road on this thing now. I had thought it was an impossible task to hold together until after the election until things started falling out, but we have made it this far and I am convinced we are going to make it the whole road and put this thing in the funny pages of the history books rather than anything serious because actually —

P. It will be somewhat serious but the main thing, of course, is also the isolation of the President.

D. Absolutely! Totally true!

P. Because that, fortunately, is totally true.

D. I know that sir!

P. (expletive deleted) Of course, I am not dumb and I will never forget when I heard about this (adjective deleted) forced entry and bugging. I thought, what in the hell is this? What is the matter with these people? Are they crazy? I thought they were nuts! A prank! But it wasn't! It wasn't very funny. I think that our Democratic friends know that, too. They know what the hell it was. They don't think we'd be involved in such.

D. I think they do too.

P. Maybe they don't. They don't think I would be involved in such stuff. They think I have people capable of it. And they are correct, in that Colson would do anything. Well, O.K.— Have a little fun. And now I will not talk to you again until you have something to report to me.

D. All right, sir.

P. But I think it is very important that you have these talks with our good friend Kleindienst.

D. That will be done.

Not by White House

P. Tell him we have to get these things worked out. We have to work together on this thing. I would build him up. He is the man who can make the difference. Also point out to him what we have. (Expletive deleted) Colson's got (characterization deleted), but I really, really — this stuff here — let's forget this. But let's remember this was not done by the White House. This was done by the Committee to Re-Elect, and Mitchell was the chairman, correct?

D. That's correct!

P. And Kleindienst owes Mitchell everything. Mitchell wanted him for Attorney General. Wanted him for deputy, and here he is. Now, (expletive deleted), Baker's got to realize this, and that if he allows this thing to get out of hand he is going to potentially ruin John Mitchell. He won't. Mitchell won't allow himself to be ruined. He will put on his big stone face. But I hope he does and he will. There is no question what they are after. What the committee is after is somebody at the White House. They would like to get Haldeman or Colson. Ehrlichman.

D. Or possible Dean — You know, I am a small fish.

P. Anybody at the White House they would — but in your case I think they realize you are the lawyer and they know you didn't have a (adjective deleted) thing to do with the campaign.

D. That's right

P. That's what I think. Well, we'll see you.

D. All right, sir. — Good bye

London Times Issues Warning on Closing

LONDON, May 3 (AP).—The Times of London, one of the oldest and most respected newspapers in the world, will "cease to publish" unless management and labor unions reach agreement quickly on terms for moving the paper's offices, managing director Marmaduke Hussey warned last night.

He told staff members in a letter that the Times cannot afford to maintain them all after the move, scheduled for completion by June 21. The Times is leaving its headquarters in Printing House Square for offices in nearby Gray's Inn Road.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Confidentiality of the Presidency

"This principle is recognized in the constitutional doctrine of executive privilege, which has been defended and maintained by every president since Washington and which has been recognized by the courts whenever tested as inherent in the presidency."

President Nixon on April 29, 1974.

President Nixon has invoked the claim of executive privilege—or occasionally "confidentiality"—increasingly from the time it became known that a secret, sound-actuated system of tape recordings existed in the White House. It has become the hard core of his defense against releasing those tape recordings to the Watergate special prosecutor as well as to the House Judiciary Committee. In his pleadings before the American public, the President has sought on every recent occasion to implant the notion that such a constitutional doctrine in fact exists. Yet, Mr. Nixon must know that no such doctrine exists in the Constitution, and never has. With respect to impeachment in particular, his own Justice Department has had occasion to review the precedents and has reported that every past president known to have addressed the question of executive privilege in an impeachment proceeding has concluded that none exists. Moreover, when Mr. Nixon links his refusal to yield those tape recordings and documents to the stance of "every president since Washington," he does special violence to history.

* * *

Let us begin, as Mr. Nixon does, with George Washington, for the first President was, in fact, the first to make it clear that no privilege exists for a president when impeachment is at issue. Washington and seven subsequent presidents have had occasion to speak on the subject. Each has articulated a position 180 degrees in opposition to the position Mr. Nixon seems to maintain—while citing no instance in which any past president has supported the excessive claim he makes. To hear Mr. Nixon, and then to review the historical record compiled by the Justice Department and other authorities, is to compound the question of why Mr. Nixon finds it so necessary, at this late stage in the Watergate affair, to make claims and assertions that are so demonstrably false. Indeed, since this claim stands at the very heart of Mr. Nixon's resistance to access to evidence in his possession, the use of it merely aggravates the grave doubts that already exist about almost every other aspect of his defense.

It is interesting to note who the presidents are that have had occasion to address the issue of privilege and impeachment. In addition to George Washington, they are Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt—and Richard M. Nixon. Mr. Washington faced the issue with respect to the controversial treaty John Jay negotiated with Great Britain. A storm of protest threatened Washington's second administration and impeachment talk was in the air. Congress demanded the documents leading up to the agreement and Washington refused to yield them on grounds that such action would "establish a dangerous precedent." Under the House's constitutional mandate, Washington said, the only circumstance that would justify "the inspection of the papers asked for would be that of impeachment, which the resolution [of the House] has not expressed."

Well, on the off chance that all this time Mr. Nixon had meant to say "every president *except* Washington," we turn to the others who have expressed a view. In 1835, President Jackson was called upon by a Senate resolution to produce documents that would explain his removal of Surveyor General Gideon Fitz. Jackson refused, saying "on no principle" could he be required to give such an accounting, "save only in the mode and under the forms prescribed by the Constitution," meaning the impeachment process. He went on to say that the resolution would permit a review of his actions by the Senate "when not sitting as judges on an impeachment. . . ." President Polk was even more pungent. He also refused to yield up information sought by Congress—this time by the House. If the House sought his impeachment, Polk conceded, it would have the power to "penetrate into [the] most secret recesses of the executive departments." The issue in the Polk case was how he spent federal funds in the Northeastern boundary dispute, and this paragraph is important to the current case. In 1846, President Polk said:

"If the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, should at any time have reason to believe that there has been malversation in office by an improper use or application of the public money by a public officer, and should think proper to institute an inquiry into the matter, all the archives and papers of the executive departments, public or private, would be subject to the inspection and control of a committee of their body and every facility in the power of the executive be afforded to enable them to prosecute the investigation."

Fourteen years later, the issue arose again in the case of President Buchanan, who was called upon by the House to account for his actions in allegedly attempting illegally to influence the Congress. Buchanan said that except in the "single case [of impeachment], the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President." Just 16 years after Buchanan's statement on the subject, Ulysses S. Grant took the same stand in 1876: "What the House of Representatives may require in its demand upon the executive for information is limited to what is necessary for the proper discharge of its powers of legislation or of impeachment." President Cleveland in 1886 denied information to the Senate, some of it confidential, declaring the Senate had no right to the material "save through the judicial process of trial on impeachment. . . ." Teddy Roosevelt faced the issue in 1909, when the Senate attempted to wrest some documents from Herbert Knox Smith, head of the Bureau of Corporations. Roosevelt ordered Smith to turn the documents over to him and then informed the Senate that: "The only way the Senate can get those papers now is through my impeachment."

* * *

As for Mr. Nixon himself, he addressed the question in 1970, when he was called upon to provide information with respect to Justice William O. Douglas, then the subject of an impeachment inquiry. "The power of impeachment," the President said, is "solely entrusted by the Constitution to the House of Representatives. However, the executive branch is clearly obligated, both by precedent and by the necessity of the House of Representatives *having all the facts before reaching its decision*, to supply relevant information to the legislative branch. . . ."

There, then, is the record of where "every president since Washington" has stood on the right of the House to be sole judge of what information is relevant to an impeachment inquiry. As has been his wont from the outset of this affair, Mr. Nixon has sought on this question to do as he has done with so much else — twist the record and distort history to suit his own needs. The courts ruled that the tapes sought by the Watergate grand jury had to be yielded, despite Mr. Nixon's claim of privilege. Mr. Nixon eventually and reluctantly complied, but only after the outcry following his dismissing special prosecutor Archibald Cox. The President's claim that the courts support his notion of privilege in a case where criminal conduct is suspected is no more valid than his claim that every one of his predecessors support his tattered view of presidential privilege in an impeachment inquiry.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

EEC in Danger

The EEC, as is now obvious, is in some danger, and not primarily because Britain is trying to renegotiate terms [of entry]. The monetary union has not materialized and the links between the currencies are breaking or growing weaker. The EEC has so far failed to agree on a common policy to meet the greatest external threat it has so far encountered, the rise in the price of oil. This week Italy has broken one of the EEC's most fundamental rules by raising import levies against its partners. . . . If a European union is to be anything more than a sham, its government, however chosen, must be able to formulate and carry out common policies on behalf of the whole. . . .

A European government which derived its authority from an elected European parliament could do all these things and answer for its policies to the European peoples. Most of the EEC governments (the West German and Dutch excepted) have so far shied away from even talking about a federal system. Perhaps, from now on, they have no other option if the EEC is to survive as more than a customs union. . . .

—*From the Guardian (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 4, 1899

BRUSSELS—This morning there arrived in Belgium an American missionary to China, the Rev. Gilbert Reid, who is endeavoring to establish at Peking an international institute and permanent exhibition of American, European and Chinese industry, agriculture, science and art, to promote European civilization and commerce in the Celestial Empire for the benefit of both Europe and China. The cause is a most worthy one.

Fifty Years Ago

May 4, 1921

NEW YORK—It is understood that John Galsworthy, chairman of the International Convention of the Pen Club, which is the international organization of playwrights and authors, has asked John Galsworthy and Anatole France, the chairmen of the English and French chapters, if they would approve of the club's action in urging the Swedish committee to award the Nobel Prize for literature to Thomas Hardy.

It Can't Really Be True

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—There must be some mistake about all these spectacular documents on Watergate. These conversations can't have happened in the White House. "P" must stand for Prendergast or some other county courthouse boss. It's ridiculous to suppose that the President would bug himself and then publish his own indictment.

Consider the facts. For over 25 years, Richard Nixon has been complaining bitterly about his enemies in the Congress and the press who have criticized him as a shifty opportunist. Why, then, would he publish a document that makes him look more shifty and opportunistic than anybody ever charged?

Nixon came to power proclaiming the "new morality," and arguing for "law and order." So how could he possibly have agreed to pay blackmail money to burglars, or agreed that the attorney general of the United States should arrange the payoff, or instruct his aides on the arts of avoiding perjury before a grand jury? This is all too bizarre.

Confused

All sorts of charges have been made around here against Nixon, but everybody agrees that he *is an intelligent man* and an experienced lawyer. But in these Watergate documents, which are supposed to represent his thought, "P" often comes out confused, inarticulate, indecisive, and even vague about the elementals of the law. The documents have to be wrong.

Anyway you look at it, this whole thing is irrational. Nixon is a master politician who won the presidency in 1972 by the largest margin in the history of the Republic. How then could he end a war and still lose the support of the country and even of his own party within 10 months?

How could he spend his life mastering the techniques of public relations, surrounding himself with advertising men to command public opinon, with lawyers to keep him out of trouble, and with cops to preserve his privacy, and end up *losing public support and* privacy, in the deepest public troubles?

Richard Nixon is a cautious and conservative man, but if these documents are correct, he was reckless. What he said in one public statement at the beginning of his crisis was contradicted by what he said in another public explanation of the "facts." Even on the eve of releasing the documents that would "tell all" he claimed things the documents denied. Even his opponents couldn't believe he would be that clumsy.

No Manners

Besides, the personal conversations in these White House excerpts of the tapes are not believable. Outside of his old friend, John Mitchell, who addressed him in this tactical jungle, as "Mr. President," there are no manners, and certainly no discussion of right or wrong. Even John Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman, whom he regards as his closest advisers, almost as his sons, talk on these tapes — unconsciously, because they do respect him—like equals to the President. That makes it all the harder to comprehend.

There has to be a mistake about all this and particularly about the President's approach to the Congress. If the news is right, he has treated the House and the Senate, particularly the Judiciary Committee of the House, with contempt. He will live or die on what the House and the Senate do, but he argued his case on television before he gave his documents to the Judiciary Committee and in the short run he divided the Judiciary Committee along partisan lines, and made some progress.

But members of the House are beginning to read the transcripts now, with wonder and anger, and thinking about who will restore the integrity of the government, if they don't. The President has won the first round, but his tactics, his language and his contempt for the Congress are beginning to create a new situation.

There is something mad about all this. The White House announces that the President is going to "tell all." When he gets on television, he has behind him, not one book but a stack as big as a refrigerator, and he waves at this vast pile as a symbol of his generosity in giving it "all." But when the reporters next day rush to the press room, they are handed a volume only about as big as a telephone book, and they wonder disbelievingly over these television tricks.

It can't be true, they say. There must be some mistake. The White House can't possibly still be playing games, still trying to limit the question to the Watergate break-in alone, still trying to insist that impeachment can result only from criminal offense and nothing more, still trying to keep the lawyers and the technicians from checking the tapes, and leaving it all to Rodino and Hutchinson, and the television.

Obviously, it must be a fantasy. Maybe they sent the wrong evidence to Capitol Hill. Pulled out the wrong drawer, or misunderstood the question. Nothing like this could happen in the White House. The President couldn't lose his honor in order to save his job. There must be something wrong!

For when he first ran for the presidency in 1960, Nixon insisted on the moral imperative. "I see mothers holding their babies up so that they can see a man who might be president of the United States... It makes you realize that whoever is president is going to be a man that all children in America will either look up to or look down to, and I can only say that I am very proud that President Eisenhower restored dignity and decency, and frankly, good language to the conduct of the presidency of the United States.

"And I only hope that, should I win this election, that I could approach President Eisenhower in maintaining the dignity of the office, in seeing to it that whenever any mother or father talks to his child, he can look at the man in the White House and whatever he may think of his policies, he will say, 'Well, there is a man who maintains the kind of standards personally that I would like my child to follow.'"

Nobody who said that could possibly have said all those things in the Oval Room or published all those "inaudible," or "expletive deleted" documents. It is "unintelligible" so there must be some mistake.

The Rustle of Artillery

By C. L. Sulzberger

BEIRUT—In every respect save significance, one of the most booming businesses in the Middle East today is the Beirut press. For a capital still well short of a million population and with an almost invisible influence on the course of international events, this is unique as a phenomenon in a world where there is a dismal decline in the number, health and importance of newspapers.

The rise of Beiruti journalism is a direct fallout from the Arab petroleum bonanza. Numerous countries, ranging in size from mini-sheikhdoms to oil-belching Saudi Arabia, are now engaged—either through their governments or through individual leaders, princes, ministers—in advertising their virtues and promoting their policies or prejudices through papers here which have been cultivated by financial support.

The Beirut press is traditionally famous for its overall lack of moral probity and eye for the quick buck, or in this case the Lebanese pound. And this is not an area best known for its John Calvins and Cotton Mathers. Only a few days ago, the political commentator of Egypt's Middle East news egency complained that "a certain Arab country spends lavishly on certain newspapers which have undertaken to invent stories aimed at confusing public opinion."

Cause Confusion

Nobody needed to be reminded where these papers were being published. He went on, somewhat redundantly, to refer to "certain hireling newspapers, Arab in name and used by some Arab countries" which had begun to "publish fabricated news reports in an attempt to cover their suspicious attitudes and to cause confusion."

The Lebanese press is renowned among Arab editors as Beirut's "heavy verbal artillery" but these guns don't rumble, they rustle. The noise derives from the counting of banknotes, mostly large.

In 1953 a Lebanese law was enacted setting the number of daily newspapers at 25—but any glance at the little land's classified advertising directory shows that the number has long since exceeded the limit fixed. The increase is quietly taken care of by black market sales of publishing licenses.

Even the smallest of these permits now goes for well over $100,000. But there is so much spare cash floating around this general region that the demand always exceeds the available number of what today are technically illegal licenses.

There are various reasons for the mushrooming venal press here. For years there had already been a trend toward bribing Beirut papers by various concerned parties and governments, interested in either pretending to influence not really possessed, or in advertising as factual events what at best were unconfirmed rumors concerning special causes.

As more and more princelings along the Persian Gulf found petroleum gushing out of their backyards, they developed a personal sense of vainglory that had not existed in less leisured days; so they purchased or rented papers here to announce to the world what great guys they were.

Some of these newcomers to the big scene used their hired house organs and pet journalists to proclaim their importance as statesmen. At least one oil sheikh took a planeload of reporters with him from there to Western Europe to underscore the diplomatic significance of his views. The guest writers had all expenses paid, and were allowed to purchase 10 (no more) neckties each on the sheikh's account at a Paris haberdashery.

In Nasser's day Libya (which then liked Egypt) subsidized pro-Cairo newspapers but the same journals now hammer Anwar Sadat. Libya and Iraq are the main spenders in the Beirut press industry now. Saudi Arabia and Gulf oil rulers are more disposed to spend for promotion of their individual selves.

Iraq has made great inroads recently. A few years ago few papers here dared say anything favorable to the Baghdad regime. Now that regime has caught on to the rules of the game and is lavishly praised today. Kuwait, Oman and smaller oil sheikhdoms are learning the ropes.

An Egyptian editor prepared a list for me of Lebanese papers and their financial sponsors but this is probably somewhat libelous to publish. He makes the point that, despite cheap advertising rates in Beirut, providing a limited income, and comically restricted circulations of most organs, the average size of a paper here is twice that of the outstanding Egyptian journals—notwithstanding the high cost of newsprint.

Daily the guns of influence sound off. Their voices are only muted by the contrapuntal noise of shuffled banknotes.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Nixon and Transcripts

The Unintelligible Man

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—"It'll stir up quite a storm," a drained, relieved President Nixon told a caller a few hours after delivering his television address releasing tape transcripts. "There's some rough stuff in there."

And why hadn't he released them months earlier? He had to wait until the indictments were in, the President explained, and then until the Stans-Mitchell trial was over—and "it took time to get all this together."

But the primary reason for withholding the transcripts until survival demanded their release dawned on the caller after reading the quarter-million words in the sky-blue binder: Some of the stuff is damnably rough.

Dark Side

The tape-and-tell memoirs illuminate a dark side of Richard Nixon: his need to hide the sleazy wiretaps and break-ins that took place before Watergate, his desire to appear candid while remaining circumspect; his fear of personally confronting John Mitchell, passing that unpleasant job along to John Ehrlichman with instructions to secretly bug the room. No wonder the President never wanted this to see the light of day: Much of this scurrying around is what goes on under a flat rock.

The transcripts show the man in the Oval Office to be guilty of conduct unbecoming a president. The language used in private is not the problem—in fact, "since March 21 when I had that conversation with Dean, I have broken my ass to try to get the facts of this case," is the most heartwarming observation in it—but the President's reluctance to recognize reality is incredible and the weakness displayed in not taking charge of events so as to build a firewall between the presidency and the scandal is inexcusable.

When Nixon realized how abysmally out of touch and isolated an executive he had been he compounded his mistake by getting too much in touch. By allowing loyalty to his old friends and hatred for his enemies to becloud his judgment he failed to execute ruthlessly as a chief executive *sometimes must*.

One of his advisers at the time recalled a remark attributed to Gladstone: "A prime minister must be a bit of a butcher"; Nixon did not have the heart to swing the ax with moral fervor and suffers for it now. In a gunning panic the sensible man is the one who pushes the panic button.

The President's defense is that he was groping in the dark: In the weeks after March 21 as the mystery slowly unfolded the transcripts show his agonized amazement. To his post-speech caller this week the President laid stress on how much had been withheld from him by John Dean on the 21st: "What he didn't tell me was more important than what he did."

Dean did not tell the President that he had coached Magruder in February in John Mitchell's presence or that he had handled payoff money himself or that he had offered clemency to Magruder and James McCord or that he had taken the notebooks from Howard Hunt's safe and shredded that evidence; in "telling all," Dean did not begin to sketch the outlines of his own villainy.

Suddenly Dean's massive confidence game with the Senate Watergate committee comes into focus: On all three networks, he sought repeatedly to implicate the President in the Watergate cover-up by backdating some of what had been said in the March 21 meeting. That he deliberately backdated, probably to show that his hush-money payments had always been approved, is apparent now.

Special prosecutor Jaworski's unwillingness to move against Dean on a set of perjury counts is a cover-up scandal in itself and one day may receive the investigation it deserves.

Just as the transcripts answer the famous Senate committee question—"What did he know and when did he know it?"—in a way that shows the President to have been wrapped in an innocent cocoon, they call attention to his damaging acquiescence in the payments to Howard Hunt. That is "tough stuff," and although the President equivocates toward the end in a way that makes it hard to prove him guilty of a crime, it is hard to read that transcript without a sinking feeling.

Might Survive

"Oh, they'll pick out a line here and a line there," Nixon tells his friends, but he believes that the totality of the evidence will enable his presidency to survive. And so it might; perhaps the Congress will be satisfied with the personal humiliation of the President.

His friends always knew there was a dark side to Nixon; seeing it so vividly in this excruciating exculpation, it is hard to keep in mind that there are other sides to the man neither phony nor ignoble.

That is why the first reaction to his temperate speech was one of hope, and the reaction after reading the poisonous fruit of his eavesdropping tree is "(expletive deleted)!"

Letters

The 'Good Guys'

When James Reston begins to weigh an "honest naive man" against "a cunning manipulator," equating one with integrity and the other with intelligence, I begin to wonder about his values. This sort of moral equivocation on the "good guy" qualities of Vice-President Ford (IHT, April 18) is out of character. Yet Reston seems to accept the view that good guys always lose and so, he intimates, Ford "has learned his lesson" and Ford "will be more careful from now on." From this one assumes Ford will become a cunning manipulator and, thereby, intelligent, shucking his image of a "not very smart" but "honest" man.

Although the issue at hand is integrity vs. intelligence, the two are not incompatible. Integrity need not be naive anymore than cunning need be a sign of intelligence. If President Nixon had possessed greater integrity, he might have surrounded himself with a better caliber of aides and advisers. And the United States might have avoided the Watergate scandal. A man of integrity should have the intelligence to surround himself with other men of integrity, and vice versa. That is good judgment. Since Nixon failed in this respect, confidence in government has continued to erode. In effect, cunning manipulation is seldom compatible with high principles, with moral behavior, with integrity, nor is it often compatible with intelligence and good judgment. Being "smart" implies a subordination of ideals, shelving of integrity, cultivation of nepotism, all for personal, rather than public gain. Is this intelligence, or opportunism?

Unfortunately, following the examples of their leaders, many Americans in government service, and elsewhere, increasingly take the attitude "everybody does it," thus adding to the moral decline. Others, those who are discouraged, resign (I think it was Reston who once deplored the high rate of resignation from the Foreign Service and its low morale), while the ones who remain play the game which, if the present moral climate prevails, inevitably will lead to an increasing level of mediocrity in government — few new ideas, no boat rockers but plenty of "smart" people. I'm convinced this attitude is not in the best interests of the United States and therefore I don't think Reston's aberration did anyone a service by implying that Ford, too, should become a cunning manipulator. Yet, hope springs eternal, and hopefully presidential aspirants, whether they be Republican or Democrat, may yet see fit to maintain a modicum of integrity once in office. Even if unfashionably naive, it could prove to be intelligent in the long run.

EDMUND A. BATOR.
Belgrade.

Green Revolution

Re the editorial, "Fertilizer—Or Famines" (IHT, April 25), The New York Times seems naive in "chewing the cud" of Norman Borlaug's wisdoms about the ways of solving hunger and famines. Now Borlaug and The Times say it's all the fertilizers' fault. But Borlaug is a technocrat: He tries to make us believe that all social ills can only be solved through technology.

The narrowness, if not almost criminal negligence, of such a view is patent. Borlaug may have been credited with inspiring the Green Revolution but the Green Revolution is now discredited precisely because the problem of food production and supplies is not principally a technological problem, as Borlaug and his crowd made us believe. So why not look for more creditworthy wisdom?

ERNEST FEDER.
The Hague.

Another Memory

S.J. Warren (Letters, April 2 [on Nixon's visit to Paris for the Pompidou memorial] does not remember correctly!

General de Gaulle did not "hold court" in Washington after the funeral of John F. Kennedy; he did not wander along Pennsylvania Avenue laughing and joking with the Americans; he did not have his face smeared with television cosmetics.

He visited the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, at Johnson's invitation. That is the perspective. May it contribute to peace.

W.O. COOPER.
Paris.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 13,000,000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2113. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-20-00. Telex: 28 350 Herald Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

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THE ART MARKET

The Discovery of A Forgotten Genius

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—Most galleries dream of rescuing some forgotten genius—and profitably immortalizing his work. Although such discoveries seem improbable, it does happen from time to time.

Take Hungarian-born sculptor Joseph Csaky's work, which was brought back to life by the Denot Gallery last year. This rediscovery brought about the gallery's publishing of a monograph by Donald Karshan, director emeritus of the New York Cultural Center, the first to be done in a language other than Hungarian. In terms of art history, it was a coup: Karshan's monograph is extremely interesting and the production is technically excellent. The gallery bought quite a few Csakys at a studio sale organized by Claude Robert at the Hôtel Drouot and greatly enhanced the value of its investment.

This year, Marcel Lecomte, an authority on prints (IHT, April 27-28), has made an equally interesting coup. His exhibition of Jean-Emile Laboureur's work at 7 Rue de Seine shows that it is still possible to ferret out, if not an unknown Cézanne, at least a significant painter who had ashes of genius.

Laboureur, whose name now means little or nothing, was quite different from Csaky. He was not poor: he enjoyed a high reputation within the narrow circle of print collectors until his death in 1943. Ironically, his paintings were virtually unknown to those who collected his prints so avidly. This was partly because he was immediately successful in graphics which diverted attention from his painting and partly because he was never in more need of money.

Laboureur was born in Nantes, near the Breton seaport, in 1877. An inquisitive man, he had none of the conventional prejudices of the middle-class world in which he lived. He discovered art and artists in the house of a rich industrialist where he admired Constantin Guys, the fashionable second Empire draftsman, and met Auguste Lepère, known for his woodblocks, who was his first master.

Some future biographers may find symbolism in Laboureur's meeting met Toulouse-Lautrec when the Breton first arrived in Paris at age 28. Toulouse-Lautrec took Laboureur to a printing house and gave him a lesson in lithography. The protégé was quick to discover Bonnard, Vuillard and Valloton.

He immediately fell under Bonnard's influence which began showing in his work as early as 1900. With a freedom of mind that was typical of Laboureur, the artist went to Germany that year. In Dresden, he immersed himself in the collection of early German woodblocks and etchings, taking to Dürer among others. Shortly after, he was in Berlin, where he painted what was perhaps his first important work: "The Prussian Café," which can be seen in the Lecomte exhibition. Its color scheme—mustardy yellows, browns and spots of dull red—obviously was inspired by Bonnard.

Even more striking is the composition with a three-quarter silhouette seen from behind, cropped below the knees and above the eyebrows: This was pure Bonnard, or to be more accurate, pure Japanese woodblock composition as adopted by Bonnard who was a fan of Japanese art.

After Germany, Laboureur's curiosity took him to the United States, an even less probable pilgrimage for a French painter of the period—except for Degas, of course. In the early part of the century, Laboureur made several trips to North America. One of the finest drawings in Lecomte's exhibition is a sepia wash, done about 1905, of a skyscraper under construction in New York. Laboureur must have liked it because he later made an etching from it. American life fascinated the artist: He painted "Bar in Pennsylvania" on a panel in 1914 and, again, made a print from it.

By then he was developing his cubist style. Though it is not very perceptible in this painting, it is very striking in his best engraved work which he began producing around 1913: "Le Café du Commerce" and "La Marchande de Violettes" are, according to Lecomte, as good as the finest prints of the great cubist masters—La Fresnaye, Marcoussis, Picasso, Villon. Shortly after World War I, Laboureur reached yet another stage, perhaps his best period, coming at times very near to Modigliani, on the one hand, and Braque, on the other.

This is well known to collectors of his prints. But few have yet seen his paintings. There is a striking portrait of a woman with a Modigliani-like stare—two black, empty, almond-shaped eyes. He did not copy Modigliani, however, because this stare began to appear in "Bar in Pennsylvania" before Modigliani had developed his style, and Laboureur's color scheme is unlike anything Modigliani ever did. The colors include shades of blue and gray.

Lecomte, almost a life-long connoisseur of Laboureur's engravings and book illustrations, says that he became aware of the existence of the paintings long after the artist's death when he paid a visit to Laboureur's widow.

Organizing the exhibition, as far as the paintings were concerned, was not easy. It involved negotiations with people who didn't intend to sell them anyway and were reluctant to lend them.

There must be many more unrecorded paintings. Lecomte remembers seeing a painting at auction—in the 1960s, he thinks—only once, and it made only about 4,000 francs.

With characteristic disinterestedness, Lecomte won't make a penny out of his exhibition. The pictures are not for sale and the prints sell well anyway. "If I can only be remembered as the man who made Labourour recognized as a painter, I shall have done something. I like painting and graphics very much. If I had had the talent I would have been a painter. There are those who create pictures. I can just show them."

Portrait of a woman done in 1924 by Jean-Emile Laboureur.

Sharps & Flats

GENEVA—Erroll Garner will give a concert at the Victoria Hall on May 4 at 8:30 p.m.

* * *

MUNICH—The rock group Ten Years After will be at the Circus-Krone-Bau on May 4 at 8 p.m.

* * *

PARIS—The Humphries Singers will be at the Olympia Music Hall on May 6 at 9:30 p.m. and Ten Years After will be at the Palais des Sports on May 7 at 8 p.m.

* * *

LONDON—Perry Como is heading into the Palladium on May 9 at 7:30 p.m. The Peter Herbolzheimer Band featuring Art Farmer and Kenny Clarke move into Ronnie Scott's for one week on May 6, replacing guitarist John Williams, with the Mose Allison Trio making up the other half of the bill.

* * *

COPENHAGEN—Dexter Gordon, Ernie Wilkins and the Kenny Drew Trio will be at the Montmartre Jazzhus on May 9.

* * *

This week's top singles records are, in the United States, "The Loco Motion" by Grand Funk; and in Great Britain, "Waterloo" by Abba.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

THEATER

New Musical 'Billy'—A Rarity for Britain

By John Walker

LONDON, May 3 (IHT).—"Billy" at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, is that rarity, a good musical, and that even more extraordinary event, a good British musical, although its success is partly due to American knowhow and partly to Michael Crawford's ingratiating performance in the title role.

The musical is the final transformation of Keith Waterhouse's novel "Billy Liar," which has also been a play, film, and television series. The book was a small part of the rush of working-class novels and plays that appeared in the 1950s, although by the time it reached the stage in 1960, adapted by Mr. Waterhouse and Willis Hall, it had lost most of its social realism and concentrated on the comedy of a frustrated adolescent taking refuge in a rich fantasy life.

Now only Ralph Koltai's stark mobile sets, suggesting the concrete wastes of new shopping centers and the industrial detritus of adventure playgrounds and railway stations, root this musical in reality. In Dick Clement's and Ian La Frenais's new book, fantasy emerges as triumphant, even over comedy. It is Billy as Fred Astaire in top hat and tails, tip-tapping his way down a wide Hollywood staircase, or Billy as a Presley-style rocker rousing his audience that are the evening's most vital moments.

As in the original, there is no apparent motivation for Billy's continual fantasies, apart from a desire to escape the dreary realities of a small industrial town. And the translation of his daydreams into musical comedy terms—tap-dancing or rock singing—is somewhat unoriginal although it is a relief not to have to take a musical's big production numbers seriously to be able to enjoy them as the fantasy events they are.

Rhythmic Excitement

John Barry's music is full of rhythmic excitement but a bit short of melody and Don Black's lyrics are clever and sometimes witty.

What the musical lacks is any sense of development. The action of the play—Billy's involvement with three girls and his attempt to get an engagement ring back from one fiancée to give it to another—is submerged by the musical numbers. Will, however, [illegible] through. But Mr. Crawford's performance is more than strong enough to compensate for the evening's weaknesses.

His is a performance of great elegance [illegible] humor slipping in and out of his many and varied roles [illegible] well in various styles and is also an excellent comedian.

The lesser features of the musical numbers and the chorus line's legs: precision derived from the choreography of American Onna White, a familiar Broadway figure. Under her guidance the dancing has a precision rarely seen on the stage now, although at times it is also overbrash. Patricia Garland direction makes the most of the show's comic possibilities.

Mr. Crawford has admirable support from Brian Pringle as his bad-tempered father and Avis Bunnage as his mother, and also from the three girls in his life—Gay Soper, who makes the most of a song celebrating the dull conventional life; Elaine Paige, who is marvelously vulgar and Diana Quick beautiful enough to quicken most men's fantasies—as the symbol of the liberation that Billy fears more than the deadening nature of his everyday life. It has been a long time since Drury Lane presented a musical that could be recommended.

At the ICA's Terrace Theatre "The Speaker," a play that takes its inspiration from London's Speakers' Corner at Hyde Park, surprisingly lacks the one element that the real thing has in abundance: audience participation.

The evening is more structured than first appears when the audience is encouraged to stroll round an auditorium that contains no more than a couple of benches, a few soapboxes and a stall selling tea and refreshments. For it examines the speakers not only in their public moments but in private, reflecting on the urges that takes them to their weekly soapbox.

The play directed by William Gaskill and Max Stafford-Clark, is based on an excellent book, published some 10 years ago, by Heathcote Williams, author of the dazzling and innovative "AC DC," and is as much an exploration of its author's mind as it is a recitation of the various speakers.

Mr. Williams has always been fascinated by those who deviate from the norms of society, by outcasts and hoodlums who deny by their existence that there are norms.

They include Jacobus Van Dyn, a Boer tattooed from head to foot, who claims to have been a henchman of Al Capone and to have spent time in the death cell at Sing Sing, and Norman, who reaches for words with his whole body, speaks with agonizing slowness and much repetition. "They British no longer lead the world but they, but they do do this," he says, raising his left leg in the air. He puts his finger on an interesting point, "There's a need for people to be talked at."

But the play concentrated mainly on MacGuinness (powerfully acted by Tony Rohr), a rogue Irishman with a genius for self-destruction.

The glimpses of his life are fragmentary, as is the play itself—often action goes on in two or three parts of the auditorium at the same time and it is necessary to push through the crowd to see what is happening—but its effect is often powerful.

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6 7/16	4 9/16	Abbl Lb 1.32	16	54	56	55 1/4	55 1/4	— 3/4
6 1/4	4 1/8	CF Ind2.40	10	12	4 3/4	4 3/8	4 3/8	— 1/8
14 5/8	12 1/4	AcmeCley .7	7	15	12 1/8	12	12 1/8	
5 1/8	3 1/8	AdmDp .04e	4	30	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	— 1/8
13 1/4	11	AdmE 1.20e		24	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	— 1/4
17 1/4	7 1/4	Addrsso .60		66	7 3/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	— 1/8
11 7/8	9 1/4	AdvInv .2ec		8	9 7/8	9 1/4	9 1/4	— 1/2
76 1/2	53 1/4	AetnaLI 2.16	7	97	53 1/8	51	53	— 1/4
3	2 7/16	AetnLife .lo		2	27	36 1/4	26 1/4	— 1
6 1/2	4 1/2	AetnaLt pf 2		11	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	— 1
9 1/8	7 1/4	Aguirre Co		1	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	
13 1/8	9 3/8	Ahman .20c	5	16	11 1/2	11	11	
4 1/4	2 7/8	Aileen Inc	6	6	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	— 1/8
50	40	AirPrd .20a	22	104	52	51 1/2	51 3/4	— 1/8
14 1/2	12	Airco .80	6	35	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	
20 1/8	15 1/4	AJ Industrs	4	19	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8	
15	11 1/2	Ala Gas 1.10	11	18	12 1/4	12	12	— 1/4
29 1/4	12 3/4	Alaska Intrs		107	13 1/2	13	13 1/4	— 1/4
114 1/2	77 1/4	AlbertoC .1e	10	2	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	— 1/4
37 1/4	23 1/2	Alberto .50	10	36	5	24 1/2	25	— 1/2
46	21 1/2	AlcanAl 1.20	11	74	35	34 1/4	34 1/4	— 3/4
9 1/8	7 1/4	AlcoSid .40	4	90	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	— 1/8
32 1/2	22 1/4	AlconLb .20	31	19	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	— 1/4
7 1/8	3 1/2	Alexdrs .10e	25	14	4 1/2	4 1/8	4 1/8	
22 1/2	16 1/2	AlisnW 1.06e	5	11	17 1/2	17 1/8	17 1/8	
12 1/8	9 1/2	AllegCe .36e	11	34	10 1/2	10	10 1/4	— 1/8
29 1/4	26 1/2	AllgLud 1.40	5	8	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	— 1/2
41	37 1/2	AllgLud pf 3	1	1	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	— 1/2
21 1/4	15 1/4	AllgPw .52	7	142	17	16 1/8	16 1/8	— 1/8
9 1/2	7	AllenGp .30e	5	6	8	8	8	
54 1/4	39 3/4	AlldCh 1.50	11	57	44 1/4	42 1/2	44	— 1/2
16 7/8	12 7/8	AlldPd .00	4	2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
24	20	AlldStr .50	5	40	23 1/2	23	23 1/4	— 1/8
4 1/8	3 1/8	Allg Supmkt	8	19	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	
30 1/4	8 1/4	AllisChal .26	6	60	9 1/2	9 1/8	9 1/4	— 1/8
7 1/2	5 1/2	AllrPlup .50	6	15	6 1/2	6 1/8	6 1/2	— 1/8
17 1/2	14 1/4	Alpha Pf 1.72	5	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	
51 1/4	42	Alcoa 1.20	15	110	50	49 1/4	49 1/4	— 1/4
28 1/2	22 1/2	A Sug .60a	5	2	24 1/4	24	24	— 1/4
12	8 1/2	AMBAC .50	6	37	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/8	— 1/8
5	4 1/2	Amcord .22	4	5	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	
40	25 1/4	A Hess .30a	7	24	27	26 1/2	26 1/2	— 1/2
8 1/4	5 1/2	A Hos pf3.50		1	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	— 1/2
14 1/4	11 1/2	AmFnIt .44	9	25	11 1/2	11 1/8	11 1/8	— 1/8
13 3/8	7 1/4	Am Airlin		105	10 1/2	10	10 1/8	— 1/8
7 1/8	4 1/4	A Baker .2K		7	5 1/2	5	5	— 1/8
39 1/4	31	A Brnds 2.36	7	12	37	36 1/2	37	— 1/8
28 3/4	21 1/2	AmBdcst .80	9	421	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	— 1/2
9 1/8	6 1/2	AmBldMts.57	6	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
30 1/2	25 1/2	Am Can 2.20	7	37	29 1/4	29	29 1/4	— 1/8
33 1/4	21 1/4	A Cen pf 2.75			27 1/4	27	27 1/4	— 1/4
13	5	ACensA .35e	6	25	6 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/2	— 1/8
23	17 1/2	A Chain 1.20	6	3	18	18	18	
25	15 1/2	A Cyan 1.40	9	78	23	23	23 1/8	
19 1/4	16	AmDistill	25		16	16	16	
41	25	AmDis7i .46	15	8	26 1/2	26	26 1/2	— 1/2
12 1/2	7 1/4	ADul pf.84e		10	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	
27 1/2	21 1/2	AmEIPw 2	7	492	22 1/8	22 1/8	22 1/8	— 1/8
15	10	AmFin .80	34	3	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	— 1/2
21 1/2	19 1/4	AmF pf1.50		210	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	
26 1/2	22 1/2	AGenBd .7e	14	23	22	22	22	— 1/2
19 1/4	17 1/4	AGnCo .56a		2	17 1/8	17 1/8	17 1/8	
15	12 1/2	A Gntnr .66	5	151	13 1/8	13	13	— 1/8
26 1/2	23 1/4	A Gin pf 6G		3	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	— 1/8
16 1/8	13 1/8	AmHaisl .6	6	18	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
42	35	A Home .71	20	36	40 1/4	39 1/2	39 1/2	— 1/2
41 1/2	34 1/4	AmHoso .30	31	40	36 1/4	36 1/8	36 1/8	— 1/8
8	5 1/4	AmInves .20		38	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	— 1/8
9	5	A Maced 12 e	6	36	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	— 1/8
4 1/2	2	A Medicrp	7	1477	2 5/8	2	2 1/8	
59 1/4	45 1/4	AMfCl 1.65	20	40	45 1/4	45	45 1/2	
129	103 1/4	A Ctr pf5.25			111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	— 1/4
13 3/8	7	AmMot .10e	5	482	7 1/8	7	7 1/8	— 1/8
41 1/4	33 1/4	ANalGs 2.54	7	37	35 1/4	35	35 1/4	— 1/8
7 1/2	5 1/2	Am Seating		10	6 1/4	5 1/2	6	— 1/8
15 1/4	11	AmShip .68	11	1	13 1/8	13 1/8	13 1/8	— 1/8
27 1/4	22 1/4	A Smlt 1.50	4	92	24 1/2	22 1/4	24	— 1/8
15 1/8	10 1/4	AmSland .70	5	55	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	— 1/8
59	52	A Std pf4.75		6	53 1/2	53	53 1/4	— 1/4
13 1/4	9 1/4	AmSterll .96	13	3	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	— 1/4
34 1/2	23	AmStor 1.20	7	12	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	— 1/4
4 1/8	2 1/4	AT&T .41		215	3 1/8	3	3 1/8	— 1/8
55	46 1/2	AmT&T 3.06	9	662	48 1/4	47 1/8	48 1/8	— 1/4
60	52 1/2	AmT&T pf 4		54	54 1/4	54 1/8	54 1/8	— 1/8
49	42 1/4	ATT pf3.74		43	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	
48 1/4	43 1/4	ATT pfA5.64		10	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	— 1/8
10 1/4	8 1/4	AmerWk .64	5	2	9	9	9	— 1/8
18 1/4	16 1/2	AW4 1pf 7.45		2100	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	— 1/4
4 1/2	2 1/8	AmesD .10e	6	29	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	— 1/8
14 7/8	11 1/4	Ametek .80	7	13	13 1/2	13 1/8	13 1/8	— 1/8
17 1/4	12 1/4	AMF In 1.34	6	56	18 1/8	18	18 1/8	— 1/8
19	13 1/2	Amiac .68	7	178	18 1/4	18	18 1/4	— 1/8
8 1/2	4 1/4	AmpPoh .40	4	8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/8	— 1/8
4 1/2	2 1/4	AmpFn Corp	7	40	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	
5 1/4	3 1/4	Amrep Corp	4	5	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	— 1/8
33 1/2	23 1/4	Amstar 1.80	5	24	25 1/8	25 1/8	25 1/8	— 1/8
8 7/8	7 1/4	AmstrOil .68		2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	
47 1/8	38 1/4	Amsted 2.30	7	2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	
21 1/2	5 1/8	Amtel .20	7	19	9 1/2	9 1/2	9	— 1/8
30	25 1/4	Anacn .57a	7	18	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	— 1/8
18 1/4	14 1/4	AnchrH 1.08	6	9	17 1/8	17 1/8	17 1/8	— 1/8
18 1/4	15 1/2	And Clay .68	6	5	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	— 1/8
9	6	AngelFce .12	8	76	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	
17 1/4	11 1/4	AnsuCo .50i	6	36	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	— 1/8
15 3/4	10 1/2	Apache .40	1	20	12 1/8	11 1/2	11 1/2	— 1/8
15 1/2	11 1/2	ApcoOil .49i		21	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	— 1/8
3 1/8	1 3/8	Asece Corp		36	2 1/8	2	2 1/8	
9 1/4	6 1/2	APL Corp	4	217	8 1/2	8	8 1/2	— 1/8
12 3/8	10 1/4	APL pfCl.84		6	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
5 1/4	3 1/4	Applid Mag	8	5	4	3 7/8	3 7/8	
99	69	ARA Svc 1.92	17	57	92 1/2	90	90 1/4	— 2 1/4
9 1/4	6 1/4	ArcaIsN .28	13	2	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	— 1/8
8 1/4	17 1/2	ArchDan .25	10	16	18 1/2	18	18	— 1/4
4 3/8	2 1/4	Arctic Enr		74	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	— 1/8
11	8 1/4	Aristar .72		4	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
19 1/4	15 1/4	ArizPsv 1.36	6	81	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	— 1/8
12 1/4	7	ArBest .40		1	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	— 1/8
27 3/4	17 3/4	ArkLGs 1.20	6	21	20 1/8	19 1/4	20	+ 1/8
4 5/8	2 1/4	Arlen RlnyD	18	858	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	— 1/8
7 1/2	5 3/4	Armada Cp	2	9	6 1/4	6	6 1/4	
24 1/4	20	Armco 1.20a	5	87	20 1/4	20 1/8	20 1/8	— 1/8
31 1/4	26 1/2	Arm pf 2.10		9	27	26 1/2	27	— 1/4
32 1/4	21 3/4	ArmstCk .92	12	26	27 1/8	27	27 1/8	— 1/8
22 1/8	17	Arm Ro 1.60	6	1	19 1/8	19 1/8	19 1/8	+ 1/8
13 3/4	8 3/4	ArvInInd .52	12	3	12	11 1/8	11 1/8	— 1/8
99 1/2	70 1/4	ASA Ltd 1		195	82 3/8	81 1/8	82	— 3/8
27 1/8	21 1/2	AshOil 1.40	5	58	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/8	— 1/8
31 1/8	22 3/8	AsdDrG 1.40	7	171	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/8
22 1/8	18 1/8	AsdSps 1.20	5	2	20 1/8	20 1/8	20 1/8	— 1/8
27 7/8	10 1/2	Athlone .80	3	23	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	
15	10 1/4	Atco 1.97e	5	12	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	— 1/8
47 3/4	35 3/4	Atl Richfl 2	16	419	92	90	91 1/8	+ 1/8
52 1/2	46	AtlRc pf3.75			2.50	47	47	— 1
19 1/4	14 5/8	AtlRch pf 3			15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	— 1/4
24 1/4	12	AtlGnBd .7e		14	23 1/2	22	23	— 1/8
19 1/4	17 1/2	AGnCo .56a		2	17 1/8	17 1/8	17 1/8	
15	12 1/2	A Gntnr .66	5	151	13 1/8	13	13	— 1/8
26 1/2	23 1/4	A Gin pf 6G		3	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	— 1/8
16 1/8	13 1/8	AmHaisl .6	6	18	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
42	35	A Home .71	20	36	40 1/4	39 1/2	39 1/2	— 1/2
41 1/2	34 1/4	AmHoso .30	31	40	36 1/4	36 1/8	36 1/8	— 1/8
8	5 1/4	AmInves .20		38	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	— 1/8
9	5	A Maced 12 e	6	36	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	— 1/8
4 1/2	2	A Medicrp	7	1477	2 5/8	2	2 1/8	
59 1/4	45 1/4	AMfCl 1.65	20	40	45 1/4	45	45 1/2	
129	103 1/4	A Ctr pf5.25			111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	— 1/4
13 3/4	7	AmMot .10e	5	482	7 1/8	7	7 1/8	— 1/8
41 1/4	33 1/4	ANalGs 2.54	7	37	35 1/4	35	35 1/4	— 1/8
7 1/2	5 1/2	Am Seating		10	6 1/4	5 1/2	6	— 1/8
15 1/4	11 1/2	AmShip .68	11	1	13 1/8	13 1/8	13 1/8	— 1/8
27 1/4	22 1/4	A Smlt 1.50	4	92	24 1/2	22 1/4	24	— 1/8
15 1/8	10 1/4	AmSland .70	5	55	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	— 1/8
59	52	A Std pf4.75		6	53 1/2	53	53 1/4	— 1/4
13 1/4	9 1/4	AmSterll .96	13	3	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	— 1/4
34 1/2	23	AmStor 1.20	7	12	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	— 1/4
4 1/8	2 1/4	AT&T .41		215	3 1/8	3	3 1/8	— 1/8
55	46 1/2	AmT&T 3.06	9	662	48 1/4	47 1/8	48 1/8	— 1/4
60	52 1/2	AmT&T pf 4		54	54 1/4	54 1/8	54 1/8	— 1/8
49	42 1/4	ATT pf3.74		43	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	
48 1/4	43 1/4	ATT pfA5.64		10	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	— 1/8
10 1/4	8 1/4	AmerWk .64	5	2	9	9	9	— 1/8
18 1/4	16 1/2	AW4 1pf 7.45		2100	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	— 1/4
4 1/2	2 1/8	AmesD .10e	6	29	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	— 1/8
14 7/8	11 1/4	Ametek .80	7	13	13 1/2	13 1/8	13 1/8	— 1/8
17 1/4	12 1/4	AMF In 1.34	6	56	18 1/8	18	18 1/8	— 1/8
19	13 1/2	Amiac .68	7	178	18 1/4	18	18 1/4	— 1/8
8 1/2	4 1/4	AmpPoh .40	4	8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/8	— 1/8
4 1/2	2 1/4	AmpFn Corp	7	40	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	
5 1/4	3 1/4	Amrep Corp	4	5	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	— 1/8
33 1/2	23 1/4	Amstar 1.80	5	24	25 1/8	25 1/8	25 1/8	— 1/8
8 7/8	7 1/4	AmstrOil .68		2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	
47 1/8	38 1/4	Amsted 2.30	7	2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	
21 1/2	5 1/8	Amtel .20	7	19	9 1/2	9 1/2	9	— 1/8
30	25 1/4	Anacn .57a	7	18	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	— 1/8
18 1/4	14 1/4	AnchrH 1.08	6	9	17 1/8	17 1/8	17 1/8	— 1/8
18 1/4	15 1/2	And Clay .68	6	5	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	— 1/8
9	6	AngelFce .12	8	76	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	
17 1/4	11 1/4	AnsuCo .50i	6	36	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	— 1/8
15 3/4	10 1/2	Apache .40	1	20	12 1/8	11 1/2	11 1/2	— 1/8
15 1/2	11 1/2	ApcoOil .49i		21	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	— 1/8
3 1/8	1 3/8	Asece Corp		36	2 1/8	2	2 1/8	
9 1/4	6 1/2	APL Corp	4	217	8 1/2	8	8 1/2	— 1/8
12 3/8	10 1/4	APL pfCl.84		6	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
5 1/4	3 1/4	Applid Mag	8	5	4	3 7/8	3 7/8	
99	69	ARA Svc 1.92	17	57	92 1/2	90	90 1/4	— 2 1/4
9 1/4	6 1/4	ArcaIsN .28	13	2	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	— 1/8
24 1/2	17 1/2	ArchDan .25	10	16	18 1/2	18	18	— 1/4
4 3/8	2 1/4	Arctic Enr		74	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	— 1/8
11	8 1/4	Aristar .72		4	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
19 1/4	15 1/4	ArizPsv 1.36	6	81	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	— 1/8
12 1/4	7	ArBest .40		1	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	— 1/8
27 3/4	17 3/4	ArkLGs 1.20	6	21	20 1/8	19 1/4	20	+ 1/8
4 5/8	2 1/4	Arlen RlnyD	18	858	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	— 1/8
7 1/2	5 3/4	Armada Cp	2	9	6 1/4	6	6 1/4	
24 1/4	20	Armco 1.20a	5	87	20 1/4	20 1/8	20 1/8	— 1/8
31 1/4	26 1/2	Arm pf 2.10		9	27	26 1/2	27	— 1/4
32 1/4	21 3/4	ArmstCk .92	12	26	27 1/8	27	27 1/8	— 1/8
22 1/8	17	Arm Ro 1.60	6	1	19 1/8	19 1/8	19 1/8	+ 1/8
13 3/4	8 3/4	ArvInInd .52	12	3	12	11 1/8	11 1/8	— 1/8
99 1/2	70 1/4	ASA Ltd 1		195	82 3/8	81 1/8	82	— 3/8
27 1/8	21 1/2	AshOil 1.40	5	58	32 1/2	32 1/8	32 1/8	— 1/8
31 1/8	22 3/8	AsdDrG 1.40	7	171	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/8
22 1/8	18 1/8	AsdSps 1.20	5	2	20 1/8	20 1/8	20 1/8	— 1/8
27 7/8	10 1/2	Athlone .80	3	23	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	
15	10 1/4	Atco 1.97e	5	12	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	— 1/8
47 3/4	35 3/4	Atl Richfl 2.76		419	92	90	91 1/8	+ 1/8
52 1/2	46	AtlRc pf3.75			2.50	47	47	— 1
19 1/4	14 5/8	AtlRch pf 3			15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	— 1/4
24 1/4	12	AtlGnBd .7e		14	23 1/2	22	23	— 1/8
39 1/4	31	A Brnds 2.36	7	12	37	36 1/2	37	— 1/8
28 3/4	21 1/2	AmBdcst .80	9	421	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	— 1/2
9 1/8	6 1/2	AmBldMts.57	6	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
30 1/2	25 1/2	Am Can 2.20	7	37	29 1/4	29	29 1/4	— 1/8
33 1/4	21 1/4	A Cen pf 2.75			27 1/4	27	27 1/4	— 1/4
13	5	ACensA .35e	6	25	6 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/2	— 1/8
23	17 1/2	A Chain 1.20	6	3	18	18	18	
25	15 1/2	A Cyan 1.40	9	78	23	23	23 1/8	
19 1/4	16	AmDistill	25		16	16	16	
41	25	AmDis7i .46	15	8	26 1/2	26	26 1/2	— 1/2
12 1/2	7 1/4	ADul pf.84e		10	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	
27 1/2	21 1/2	AmEIPw 2	7	492	22 1/8	22 1/8	22 1/8	— 1/8
15	10	AmFin .80	34	3	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	— 1/2
21 1/2	19 1/4	AmF pf1.50		210	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	
26 1/2	22 1/2	AGenBd .7e	14	23	22	22	22	— 1/2
19 1/4	17 1/4	AGnCo .56a		2	17 1/8	17 1/8	17 1/8	
15	12 1/2	A Gntnr .66	5	151	13 1/8	13	13	— 1/8
26 1/2	23 1/4	A Gin pf 6G		3	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	— 1/8
16 1/8	13 1/8	AmHaisl .6	6	18	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
42	35	A Home .71	20	36	40 1/4	39 1/2	39 1/2	— 1/2
41 1/2	34 1/4	AmHoso .30	31	40	36 1/4	36 1/8	36 1/8	— 1/8
8	5 1/4	AmInves .20		38	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	— 1/8
9	5	A Maced 12 e	6	36	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	— 1/8
4 1/2	2	A Medicrp	7	1477	2 5/8	2	2 1/8	
59 1/4	45 1/4	AMfCl 1.65	20	40	45 1/4	45	45 1/2	
129	103 1/4	A Ctr pf5.25			111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	— 1/4
13 3/4	7	AmMot .10e	5	482	7 1/8	7	7 1/8	— 1/8
41 1/4	33 1/4	ANalGs 2.54	7	37	35 1/4	35	35 1/4	— 1/8
7 1/2	5 1/2	Am Seating		10	6 1/4	5 1/2	6	— 1/8
15 1/4	11 1/2	AmShip .68	11	1	13 1/8	13 1/8	13 1/8	— 1/8
27 1/4	22 1/4	A Smlt 1.50	4	92	24 1/2	22 1/4	24	— 1/8
15 1/8	10 1/4	AmSland .70	5	55	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	— 1/8
59	52	A Std pf4.75		6	53 1/2	53	53 1/4	— 1/4
13 1/4	9 1/4	AmSterll .96	13	3	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	— 1/4
34 1/2	23	AmStor 1.20	7	12	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	— 1/4
4 1/8	2 1/4	AT&T .41		215	3 1/8	3	3 1/8	— 1/8
55	46 1/2	AmT&T 3.06	9	662	48 1/4	47 1/8	48 1/8	— 1/4
60	52 1/2	AmT&T pf 4		54	54 1/4	54 1/8	54 1/8	— 1/8
49	42 1/4	ATT pf3.74		43	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	
48 1/4	43 1/4	ATT pfA5.64		10	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	— 1/8
10 1/4	8 1/4	AmerWk .64	5	2	9	9	9	— 1/8
18 1/4	16 1/2	AW4 1pf 7.45		2100	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	— 1/4
4 1/2	2 1/8	AmesD .10e	6	29	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	— 1/8
14 7/8	11 1/4	Ametek .80	7	13	13 1/2	13 1/8	13 1/8	— 1/8
17 1/4	12 1/4	AMF In 1.34	6	56	18 1/8	18	18 1/8	— 1/8
19	13 1/2	Amiac .68	7	178	18 1/4	18	18 1/4	— 1/8
8 1/2	4 1/4	AmpPoh .40	4	8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/8	— 1/8
4 1/2	2 1/4	AmpFn Corp	7	40	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	
5 1/4	3 1/4	Amrep Corp	4	5	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	— 1/8
33 1/2	23 1/4	Amstar 1.80	5	24	25 1/8	25 1/8	25 1/8	— 1/8
8 7/8	7 1/4	AmstrOil .68		2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	
47 1/8	38 1/4	Amsted 2.30	7	2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	
21 1/2	5 1/8	Amtel .20	7	19	9 1/2	9 1/2	9	— 1/8
30	25 1/4	Anacn .57a	7	18	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	— 1/8
18 1/4	14 1/4	AnchrH 1.08	6	9

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

*R PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 4-5, 1974

Italy's Import Curbs Seen Lasting a Year

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, May 3 (UPI).—Italy's restrictions on imports are likely to be in force for at least twelve months according to the Italian Treasury Minister, Emilio Colombo, who today met senior European commission officials here to explain his government's abrupt decision to impose strong import controls as a result of the country's critical balance of payments deficit.

He said cars, foodstuffs and textiles would be mainly affected. More controversially in view of the growing Common Market beef stocks, beef will also be subject to the 50 percent deposit scheme.

"I have told the commission that the measures will be temporary," Mr. Colombo told a press conference, "but I know that our EEC partners will have to face many problems as a result of our action."

He justified his government's move by saying that a country with a very serious balance of payments deficit which did nothing to cure the problem would ultimately be a far greater burden on the other European community nations than the inconveniences they will now suffer in the short term.

The minister said he did not think his government had gone any further than was strictly necessary to meet the present emergency, adding it was not the first time an EEC member country had had to take similar actions which had surprised the other partners.

His explanation of the need for the measures was generally well received by the commissioners who accepted that, however drastic the measures might seem, they were essential in Italy's present circumstances. The commission will, however, hold a special meeting tomorrow to discuss Mr. Colombo's case. Afterward a statement will be issued calling on Italy to maintain the restrictions for as short a time as possible.

The commission is also expected to welcome the internal measures the Italian government has imposed to put its economic house in order, such as credit restrictions. Mr. Colombo stressed today that the import restrictions, however unpalatable to other EEC nations, should not be seen in isolation, but merely as part of a crash program to cure the nation's troubled economy. He pointed out that the restrictions cover only 40 percent of Italy's purchases from abroad.

Common Market foreign and agriculture ministers are to hold separate meetings here next Tuesday to discuss the implications of the Italian measures. It is expected both meetings will ask the Italian government to modify the restrictions.

The farm ministers will be particularly concerned about beef: The EEC currently holds some 74,000 tons of beef in stock, little of which can now be sold to Italy. West Germany and France, who sell the most goods to Italy, are expected to take the strongest line.


Emilio Colombo

Italian Aide Says Others Will Retaliate

May Ask Compensation Or Impose Reprisals

ROME, May 3 (AP-DJ).— Italian Foreign Trade Minister Matteo Matteotti said today that he expects other countries to limit their purchases from Italy in retaliation for the controls on imports decided by the Rome government.

He also said that about 250 items on Italy's customs list of 600 trade goods would be affected by the import limits.

Mr. Matteotti was speaking in an interview with the financial newspaper Il Globo.

"There will certainly be countermeasures" to the Italian move, he said. "Japan or other countries will ask for recompense or take retaliatory action. There will be especially bitter criticism from the underdeveloped countries. We expect some difficulties with producers of certain prime materials, such as cocoa."

This was the first hint that some tropical fruits might be on the control list. The government has said that prime materials would be exempted, as well as investment goods. However, no details have been published yet.

Mr. Matteotti also disclosed that Italy's trade deficit exceeded 600 billion lire in March and 780 billion in April, according to earliest figures. The latest published figures are for January, which showed a deficit of 490 billion lire. For all 1973, the gap was 3,250 billion lire.

The minister said he believed that the European Economic Community would approve the Italian measures, which are expected to come into effect next Tuesday.

French Car Makers Eye Way to Beat Italy Freeze

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, May 3 (AP-DJ).—French auto manufacturers are prepared to support the financial burden caused by Italy's import curbs in order to maintain their growing share of the Italian market.

The consensus among officials of three of the four French auto manufacturers interviewed here is they are not prepared to lose the Italian market because of that country's temporary economic difficulties.

Italy has become the third largest market for French cars after West Germany and the Benelux countries. It absorbed 222,973 cars in 1973, including 73,000 Renaults, 67,000 Chrysler-Simcas, 57,073 Citroëns and 25,900 Peugeots.

"Given the efforts made by our company in the past few years (on the Italian market), we don't intend to give up now ... we will bear the financial burden if necessary," an official of Peugeot said.

Frozen Funds

Based on first-quarter shipments, unofficial estimates place the amount of interest-free money to be frozen by French auto manufacturers for six months at more than 615 million francs.

The Italian curbs call for a six-month interest-free deposit equivalent to 50 percent of the value of imported goods.

The French auto-industry officials pointed out, however, that no decision in advancing the necessary deposits had been taken, pending a meeting of Common Market ministers in Brussels.

They also wondered whether the restrictive list includes Italian imports of spare parts, in which case the amount of frozen money will be much higher.

Gas Is Found In Frigg Part Of North Sea

OSLO, May 3 (AP).—The Frigg area in the North Sea is proving to be a major offshore source of natural gas as the Norwegian state oil directorate announced a new gas find in the area yesterday.

The new field was found by the French-Italian-Norwegian Petrofjord group north of the Frigg field, earlier termed one of the largest offshore gas fields in the world by oil industry experts.

Frigg, which crosses the dividing line between the Norwegian and the British North Sea sectors, has estimated reserves of more than 200 billion cubic meters of natural gas, according to official Norwegian figures.

The directorate did not give any estimates for the new find, which said might extend into the neighboring concession area where Esso Exploration Norway earlier made another find.

The Frigg area is situated in the middle of the North Sea between Norway's west coast and the Shetland Islands.

Markets Closed

The Paris Bourse remained closed Friday as a pay dispute continued. The Tokyo stock exchange was also closed Friday for a national holiday.

Jobless Rate in U.S. Declines To 5 Percent During Month

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—Unemployment dipped slightly in April for the second consecutive month, with the rate falling to 5 percent from 5.1 percent in March as the auto industry cancelled some layoffs.

The Labor Department said today the recall of thousands of auto workers accounted for most of the 75,000 increase in manufacturing jobs, the first gain in five months.

The increase, coupled with gains in the service-producing industries, partially offset a loss of 70,000 construction jobs and reduced the total number of unemployed workers in April to a seasonally-adjusted 4,538,000.

This was about 95,000 fewer than in March, but still about 430,000 higher than in October, when joblessness reached a 3 1/2-year low.

Total employment in April, at an adjusted 85,8 million, was basically unchanged from the previous month, as was the size of the civilian labor force, at about 90.3 million.

Chairman Herbert Stein of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, cited the April figures as evidence "of the strength of the economy in the face of the energy crisis."

Mr. Stein said, "No great significance should be attached to the small decline" in the jobless rate. The most significant feature, he said, is that both total employment and the labor force "have remained on a plateau near their peaks since January."

Company Reports

Alco Standard

Second Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	242.6	191.9
Profits (millions)..	6.51	4.7
Per Share	0.57	0.40
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	466.3	363.5
Profits (millions)..	11.5	8.6
Per Share	1.01	0.74

Grumman

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	255.5	185.1
Profits (millions)..	4.72	3.13
Per Share	0.69	0.46

Williams Companies

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	218.8	163.1
Profits (millions)..	19.41	10.22
Per Share (Diluted)	1.66	0.93

Southern Pacific Co.

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	394.63	362.93
Profits (millions)..	16.98	14.1
Per Share	0.64	0.53

Times Mirror Co.

12 wks to Mar. 24	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	157.65	149.22
Profits (millions)..	9.24	10.32
Per Share	0.27	0.31

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Marathon Strikes Gas Off Ireland

Marathon Drilling Co., of the United States, has struck a natural gas field on the seabed in the Celtic Sea off Ireland's southeast coast. The company says the field holds an estimated 1,000 billion cubic feet of gas, enough to supply the needs of Ireland's state-run Electricity Board and fertilizer company, Nitrogen Eireann Teoranta, for 20 years. Marathon says it is discussing the possibility with these concerns of providing them with gas from the field, but so far no decision had been made on building a pipeline from the field to shore. Although the field is relatively small compared with gas finds in the North Sea, the Marathon strike is the first breakthrough for prospectors now searching for oil and gas off the Irish coast.

GM Confirms Sub-Compact Project

General Motors Corp. president Edward Cole has confirmed that the auto firm will build a special Vega type sporty sub-compact car at its plant at Ste. Thérèse, Quebec, north of Montreal, starting with the 1975 model run. Mr. Cole says the present Vega and Astre sub-compacts will be taken out of the plant to make room for the new small car, a sporty version designed to compete with the Ford Mustang 2. The car is expected to be sold by Chevrolet, Oldsmobile and Buick dealers in the next model year. Mr. Cole also confirmed that GM's Pontiac dealers will get a version of the sub-compact Vega, similar to the Astre now sold by Canadian Pontiac dealers. This also will be with the start of the 1975 models.

French Group Plans U.S. Borrowing

The managing consortium for Electricité de France's $500-million, 10-year rollover credit aims to raise up to half the total amount of the loan in the form of commercial paper on the United States market within the next three months, an official of Crédit Lyonnais reports. Crédit Lyonnais, lead manager of the loan, says the contract for the credit was signed today, making it the first such loan to be concluded giving the option to raise funds on the Euromarket or in the United States.

Bethlehem Steel Increases Prices

Bethlehem Steel Corp. has increased its base prices an average of 9 percent on rolled steel products, effective with shipments today. The company says that in addition, extra production and finishing charges are being revised on a number of products. Scrap surcharges presently in effect, with Cost of Living Council guidelines, will be cancelled, Bethlehem adds.

Driving Interest Rates to Record Levels

U.S. Demand for Business Loans Grows

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—The demand for borrowed money continues to mushroom, driving some key short-term interest rates to their highest levels on record, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

This unrelenting rise in loan demand wiped out much of the hope that the rush to borrow might already have passed its peak. In this atmosphere, more banks raised their prime rate and Bankers Trust Co. became the first of New York's giant banks to charge a minimum of 11 percent.

Among the highlights of the Fed's weekly news briefing to announce banking figures were:

• Business loans at major New York City banks increased $533 million, their largest jump in four weeks. Loans at Chicago were up $215 million.

• Loans to sales finance companies by big New York banks expanded $522 million in the week ended Wednesday, their largest rise in more than 10 years.

• The volume of commercial paper outstanding in the week ended April 24 expanded $1.23 billion, its biggest growth since early January. A $402-million increase in bank-related commercial paper was record.

The interest rate on loans of federal funds—uncommitted reserves that banks can lend to each other—averaged 11.17 percent for the banking week, up 39 basis points (or hundredths of a percentage point) and record high. The federal funds rate has now climbed nine weeks in a row, soaring 236 basis points over that time.

The Federal Reserve reported that its average rate for three-month commercial paper moved up 62 basis points to average 10.65 percent for the week, also a record high.

Interest rates on large certificates of deposit also climbed sharply and rates on three-month Eurodollars climbed sharply in what a Fed official described as a "whopping" 106 basis points.

While the demand for borrowed money showed no signs of diminishing and with rates climbing, the banking system's reserve position became tighter during the week. Overall it was more cramped than it has been since late September.

The Fed supplied reserves to the banking system during the week by adding approximately $1.1 billion of securities a day to its portfolio of government and federal agencies issues purchased outright or under repurchase agreements.

Other factors, however, drained reserves from the banking system even faster, tightening the banks' reserve position by about $230 million a day, on average.

Bank reserves were drained, for one thing, because Treasury deposits increased as oil and gas lease payments were made and apparently, too, as individual income tax checks were cashed by the government.

Considering these fast money supply growth rates and the likelihood that the Federal Reserve will move to offset additions to bank reserves, credit market analysts were gloomy yesterday afternoon about the possibility of any continuation of a bond market recovery.

Outlay Plans Boom in U.S.

NEW YORK, May 3 (Reuters).—"Business investment this year is going to be spectacular," according to a survey of spending plans released by the economics department of McGraw-Hill Publications Co. today.

In its annual survey of business's plans for new plant and equipment, McGraw-Hill reports spending plans for this year now total $119.1 billion, an increase of $19.4 billion, or 19.4 percent, from last year's levels.

This increase "dwarfs anything that has gone before," the survey said, and is also the highest percentage rise since the spring 1956 survey reported an expected growth of nearly 30 percent.

The current survey indicates that investment plans have been stepped up since its October 1973 study, according to Douglas Greenwald, chief economist at McGraw-Hill. The autumn study indicated an increase of only 13.5 percent.

The report also found that preliminary plans now indicate an average of $129 billion a year will be spent on new investment over the following three years.

Interest Rate Worry Hits N.Y. Prices

MGIC Investment Drops on High Sales

NEW YORK, May 3 (Reuters).—Worry about where the interest rate spiral will top out pushed prices moderately lower on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The concern about money was heightened by the disappointing banking figures released by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York after the market closed yesterday.

The figures indicated that loan demand continued to mushroom, putting further upward pressure on short-term interest rates.

In addition, more banks, including the large Bankers Trust Co., raised the prime interest rate to a record high of 11 percent.

Another item that seemed to depress investors were reports from the nation's largest automobile manufacturers of a continued slump in sales of new cars.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.16 to 845.9 while the NYSE common stock index showed a loss of around 0.42 to 48.45.

Declines outnumbered advances by better than a two-to-one margin.

MGIC Investment, by far the most heavily-traded issue, sagged 4 5/8 to 25 1/4 on nearly 600,000 shares, the bulk of which involved a block of 411,500 shares crossed at 25.

John McCormack, financial vice-president of MGIC, said he was not aware of anything within the company that would have triggered the sharp decline in the firm's stock.

He pointed out that the company reported first-quarter per-share earnings about two weeks ago, and that they were up 5 percent from the previous year.

CNA Financial, which had not traded since April 30, dipped 1/8 to 8 7/8. Loews said it intends to seek approval from the Illinois Department of Insurance to acquire control of CNA. Loews' stock dropped 7/8 to 17 1/2.

Automotive stocks were narrowly mixed. So were the steels, despite increases in industry products by some of the largest manufacturers.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 5.51 to 90.18.

Most U.S. Airlines Report Their Earnings Are Soaring

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—Robust passenger traffic, higher fares and fewer empty seats are producing an unexpected 1974 boom for most U.S. airlines.

Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines and, to a lesser extent, Eastern and American Airlines, are still deep in red ink. But most of the nation's 16 other scheduled passenger lines are logging profits this spring that few leaders in the industry imagined possible a few months ago.

Higher fuel costs are inflating airlines' operating budgets, but, for the most part, the increases have been more than offset by the revenue from fare increases authorized by the Civil Aeronautics Board, solid traffic gains and the economic side-effects of flight cutbacks originally attributed to shortages of jet fuel.

Despite the airlines' better-than-expected performance so far this year, industry analysts—who concede they have persistently had difficulty getting a handle on where the industry was headed—say the outlook for the rest of the year is still cloudy.

The uncertainties include whether the industry can control inflationary pressures on operating costs, especially labor costs.

Perhaps the biggest uncertainty, analysts say, is whether the airlines can continue the surprisingly strong passenger growth in the face of two traffic-depressing factors—mounting fare increases, and reduced diversion of travelers from highways to jets as more gasoline becomes available. Domestic passenger traffic increased 7.2 percent in the first quarter over the previous year, after virtually no growth in the last quarter of 1973.

There was a small, but noticeable, slackening of the traffic growth rate on some routes last month, apparently partly due to motorists having less trouble obtaining gasoline. But airline analysts say it would take more time to assess the effects of this trend.

At the onset of the Arab oil embargo, largely because of fears it would set off a serious economic downturn in this country, many domestic airline economists talked about "zero growth" in 1974. Some—blaming sharp price increases for fuel—predicted serious economic hardships. The CAB responded by approving a series of fare increases, the latest a 6 percent raise effective April 16.

But most of the early fears were unfounded. At least eight domestic lines—Braniff, Delta, Hughes Airwest, National, North Central, Northwest, United and Western—logged their best first-quarter earnings in history this year. Wall Street analysts said the showing was especially notable because the January-March period is historically among the industry's leanest.

The best performers were Delta, with first-quarter earnings of $21.3 million, up 53 percent over the like quarter in 1973; Northwest, $13.9 million, up 75 percent; National, $11.4 million, up 93 percent; United, $10.1 million, reversing a 1973 first-quarter loss of $9.5 million; Western, $7.7 million, up 173 percent over 1973's first quarter, and Braniff, $5.7 million, up 43 percent.

On the other hand, TWA reported a record first-quarter loss of $47 million, up from a $14.8 million loss in the comparable year-earlier period, and Pan Am lost $24.4 million, up from a $19.4-million loss a year earlier.

TWA's problems, according to many industry observers, reflect a loss in market share following a 45-day flight attendants' strike that ended in December; sluggish growth on its long haul domestic routes; a sharp slump in international travel, and substantial increases in jet fuel bought on the international market, which, unlike fuel used by domestic airlines, is not subjected to federal price controls.

Soaring prices for nondomestic fuel—and the slump in international travel—affected Pan American even more so because, unlike TWA, it has virtually no domestic routes.

Forces that meant strong first-quarter earnings gains for most domestic airlines also apparently benefited American and Eastern, but not enough to put them in the black. American—which has been suffering the financial after shocks of ordering too many expensive wide-body jets several years ago—slashed its first quarter loss from $28.7 million to $10.5 million. Eastern cut its loss from $1.9 million to $1.6 million.

NEW YORK, May 3.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	40	27
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	172.00	132.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila., ton	87-37	67.89
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	101-105	47-48
Lead, spot, lb.	31½	16
Copper elec., lb.	68⅝	60-60¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	4.63¼	2.03¼
Zinc, E St. L basis, lb.	34½-35	20½-21
Silver N.Y., oz	5.640	2.242
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	716.3	515.1

* Nominal. † Asked.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 3, 1974

World sugar No. 11: July 24.10-40, Sept. 22.45-55, Oct. 21.35, March 18.38, May 17-17.10, July 15.74 n, Sept. 14.70-40, Oct. 13.70-40.

Wool: July 166.0 b, Dec 160.0 n.

Cocoa: May 109.50, July 104.50, Sept. 97.00, Oct. 90.90, Dec. 80.50, March 75.00, May 69.00, July 65.80, Sept. 64.00.

Copper: May 139.20, July 136.10, Sept 131.30, Dec. 127.30, Jan. 120.60, March 125.60, May 124.60.

Orange juice: May 46.00, July 49.45, Sept. 50.50 n, Nov. 52.30 b, Jan. 53.60.

Potatoes: May 14.40, Nov. 5.93, Jan 6.52, March 7.10 b, April 7.35, May 8.30.

Silver: May 561.00, July 572.00, Sept 579.50, Dec. 585.00, Jan. 589.50, March 593.40, May 597.50, July 601.60, Sept. 605.00.

a: asked; b: bid.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	N.C.
May	65.00	65.60	64.00	B64.70	— 30
July	63.00	63.60	61.50	62.20	—110
Oct.	56.25	56.90	54.75	55.90	— 70
Dec.	55.20	55.35	53.40	54.30	— 90
March	55.90	56.00	54.00	55.00	— 75
May	56.50	56.50	54.80	B55.40	— 80
July	—	—	—	B55.80	— 80
Oct.	—	—	—	B55.60	— 90
Dec	55.50	55.50	55.50	B55.10	— 90

B-Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
May	3.72	3.74	3.60	3.62	3.72
Jul	3.68	3.71	3.55	3.56	3.66
Sep	3.73	3.74½	3.60	3.60	3.70
Dec	3.78	3.80	3.67	3.67	3.76
Mar	3.83	3.83	3.72	3.73	3.81
WHEAT (Gulf hard red)					
Jul	—	—	—	3.82	3.92
Sep	—	—	—	3.86	3.96
CORN					
May	2.72	2.72	2.60	2.61¾	2.69¾
Jul	2.72½	2.72½	2.61½	2.62¼	2.71
Sep	2.64	2.64	2.53½	2.54¼	2.63
Dec	2.48	2.49	2.40	2.41½	2.48
Mar	2.53½	2.53½	2.44½	2.45½	2.52½
SOYBEANS					
May	5.55	5.57	5.37	5.37	5.48
Jul	5.60	5.60	5.40	5.42	5.52½
Aug	5.58	5.59	5.38	5.42	5.57
Sep	5.47	5.47	5.34	5.38	5.45
Nov	5.43	5.46	5.27	5.30½	5.41½
Jan	5.48	5.48	5.31	5.34	5.44
Mar	5.51	5.52	5.35	5.37½	5.48
SOYBEAN OIL					
May	29.75	29.80	27.75	28.60	28.95
Jul	26.95	27.45	25.53	25.95	26.55
Aug	25.75	25.75	24.05	24.40	24.85
Sep	24.60	24.80	23.10	23.70	23.85
Oct	23.30	23.40	22.00	22.70	22.75
Dec	22.00	22.25	21.00	21.60	21.70
Jan	21.30	21.50	20.35	20.70	20.95
Mar	20.85	20.90	20.10	20.50	20.60
SOYBEAN MEAL					
May	113.00	114.00	110.60	110.60	113.50
Jul	118.00	119.50	117.00	117.50	118.00
Aug	123.00	123.00	120.50	120.50	122.00
Sep	125.00	125.00	122.50	122.50	125.00
Oct	128.00	129.00	125.50	127.00	128.50
Dec	133.00	133.00	128.50	130.00	132.00
Jan	134.00	134.00	131.00	131.00	134.50
Mar	136.50	136.50	134.00	134.50	136.00

B-Bid, a-Asked; n-Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SILVER					
May	559.00	564.50	555.00	563.00	562.00
Jun	560.00	572.50	554.00	570.00	561.00
Jul	575.00	575.00	567.00	573.00	565.00
Aug	570.50	537.00	564.00	576.00	569.50
Oct	580.00	589.00	572.00	586.00	578.00
Dec	587.00	601.00	577.50	591.00	583.00
Feb	591.50	602.00	581.00	602.00	587.00
Apr	596.50	605.00	586.00	605.00	591.00
Jun	600.00	606.50	599.00	608.50	595.00
Aug	605.00	612.00	603.00	612.00	600.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Jun	43.00	43.05	42.00	42.18	42.97
Aug	44.30	44.40	43.40	a43.40	44.45
Oct	42.95	43.05	41.87	a41.87	42.99
Dec	42.75	42.80	41.72	a41.72	42.65
Feb	42.60	42.60	41.80	a41.80	42.80
Apr	42.60	42.60	41.62	a41.62	a42.62

Sales: June 4480; Aug 3389; Oct 1351; Dec 595; Feb 57; April 25.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SHELL EGGS					
May	37.20	37.20	35.75	35.75	37.45
Jun	38.00	38.00	36.35	36.35	38.00
Jul	41.30	41.30	40.60	40.80	41.00
Aug	42.25	42.25	41.40	41.40	42.75
Sep	47.00	47.00	45.55	45.55	47.10
Oct	47.00	47.00	45.50	45.75	b47.50
Nov	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	49.25
Dec	43.00	49.10	45.60	45.83	b48.90

Sales: May 233; Jun 309; July 55, Aug 12, Sep 234; Oct 3, Nov 1; Dec 13.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
LIVE HOGS					
Jun	32.10	32.15	30.72	a30.72	32.30
Jul	34.00	34.05	32.85	a32.85	34.40
Aug	33.30	33.30	32.02	a32.02	33.50
Oct	32.15	32.15	30.85	30.92	32.30
Dec	33.60	33.60	32.45	32.65	34.00
Feb	33.60	33.65	33.25	33.35	34.10
Apr	33.05	33.05	32.30	a32.30	a33.70

Sales: June 826; July 660; Aug 763; Oct 246; Dec 161; Feb 49; April 5.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
May	42.75	41.90	40.62	a40.62	a42.30
Jul	42.60	42.85	41.55	a41.55	43.00
Aug	42.60	42.05	40.72	a40.72	42.05
Feb	45.90	46.00	44.72	a44.72	46.20
Mar	46.00	46.00	44.45	a44.45	a45.95

Sales: May 270; July 1932; Aug 428; Feb 160; March 20.

Open interest: May 727; July 2423; Aug 1577; Feb 1033; March 176.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

International Currency Rates

May 3, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com.	SwssF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.5930	6.290	105.805*	52.295*	41.170**	—	6.6600*	88.05*	44.05*
Brussels (c)	38.025	91.70	15.4075	7.6600	6.0150	14.32	—	12.6475	6.310
Frankfort	2.4625	5.9616	—	19.70*	3.9015	95.76*	6.397*	83.45*	41.54*
London (a)	2.1195	—	5.9625	11.9575	1526.00	6.2540	91.675	7.145	14.328
Milan	650.25	1527.50	256.45	127.65	—	243.02	16.6875	217.00	106.75
Paris	4.9402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.9605	7.150	120.00*	59.75*	0.4675*	113.50*	7.755*	—	40.90*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.91625; Escudo: 24.47; Israeli £. 4.20; Peseta: 57.775; Schilling: 18.27; Sw. krona, 4.2900; Yen: 279.575; Belgian financial franc: 39.565.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing prices on May 3, 1974

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
1st Bk Sy	53¼	54½
1stEmp S	16⅞	16⅞
1st Wn F	2¼	2½
Hartf NC	20½	20⅞
Mdt Bks	25¼	25¾
Shaw Bos	35	36
U Va Bks	19½	20¼
Va N Bnk	23⅛	23⅝
Insurance		
Fid Un Lt	22⅛	22⅞
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¼	6¼
AID Inc	2	2¾
AITS Inc	4	4½
AVM Co	3¾	4½
Acushnr	13	14
Addisn W	5	5½
Adv Ros	5⅛	5⅞
Alberis	3⅞	4¼
Allco Inc	13¼	14
Allg Bev	1⅛	1⅜
Allyn Bac	4	4½
A El Lab	1½	1⅞
Am Exp	40¼	41
Am Finl	11⅞	12¼
A Finl LS	7¼	7¾
Am Furn	4½	5⅛
Am Greet	20¼	21
Am Telev	10¼	11¼
Am Weld	7¾	8¼
Amir Oy	2⅛	2¾
Anadite	2⅞	2¾
Anheus B	35½	36
Anken In	2½	4
Arcs Eq	3¼	4
Ard May	2⅞	2½
ArkWIG	14	14½
Arnav In	2½	3½
Arrow H	13¼	14¼
Arvida	7½	7⅞
AsCC Bol	9¼	10
AllGas Lt	13⅞	13¾
Baird At	2⅞	3¼
Bang Hy	12¼	13
Bkam Rlt	18¼	18½
Barrng R	2	3
Bassett F	17½	16
Bayls Mk	12½	13
Beeline F	5	5¼
Belz Lab	36	36¼
Bibb Co	8¼	10¼
Bird Son	25¼	26¾
Birtchr	1¾	1⅞
Bick Hills	22	23½
Bansa Inl	5¼	5½
Booz AH	4	4¼
Bredcn	6½	7¼
Brinks	8⅛	9⅛
Brks Sca	16½	17¼
Brwning	4⅞	5¼
Buckb M	7½	8
Buckeye	4¼	5½
Burn Sim	16⅝	16⅞
CalWSv	27	28
Campl Ch	2⅜	2½
Conrad H	1¾	1¾
Cap Swsl	5¼	5¾
Capin Air	1½	1⅞
Cep Tec	3½	4
Care Co	2⅞	3⅛
CenVl PS	9¼	9⅝
Cony Lab	1	1⅛
Charcs A	12⅛	12⅞
Chm Lea	15½	16½

	Bid	Asked
Chesa Ul	10¼	11¼
Chi Bridg	86	87½
Chilton	2¾	3¼
ChrisSe	164	169
Circle F	3¼	4½
CitznUt A	26	29
CitznUt B	27	28
Clark Ml	25¼	26¼
Claw Cp	8½	9⅛
Colu Venl	1¾	2¼
Com Clr	14	16
Coml Sh	27¼	28¼
Comw Pa	21	22
Con Pap	32	32¾
Corcnco	29	30½
Craw Co	12½	14
Cross Co	19½	20½
Crut Res	6	6⅜
Cullr Fcd	2	2¼
Danly M	7½	8¼
Dala Dgn	2⅜	2¾
Data Pkg	5	5¼
Davt Inc	21½	22½
OcLux C	29¾	30½
Decor In	3¼	3¾
OcKlb Ag	37¼	38¼
Ochl Oil	3⅞	4⅜
Del CanT	13	13¼
Del IntBr	28¼	30¼
Delwey El	1⅜	1⅝
Diam Cry	11¼	11¾
Dixn Cru	16	17
Doculel	6	6½
Dollar G	5⅝	5¾
Dorch G	4¼	5
Dow Jone	22	23
Doyle DB	9¼	18
Dunkin O	2¾	3
Ourlron	13	13½
EZ Painl	4¼	5
Eberln In	3	3¼
Econ Lab	37	37½
ElPas El	10⅝	10⅝
Elba Syst	3⅜	4
Elder Be	5	6
Elec Nucl	7¼	8⅛
Energy C	3⅜	4⅛
Entwlstl	2¼	3½
Eouly Dil	17⅛	17½
Erie Tec	14⅛	15⅝
Elhan At	16⅞	17¼
Fab Tek	2½	2⅞
Fingrhl	3⅞	3¼
Fsl Bosl	11¼	12½
FlPkl wl	¾	½
Plckngr	13⅞	14⅛
Fla WalU	1	1⅜
Forest O	8¼	8½
Frmgll	1	1⅝
Fpiomal	3¼	4⅛
Frnkl Co	3½	4¼
Frnkln El	8⅝	9⅛
Frnd Ice	11½	12¼
Galb Mgc	8	9
Garlnkl	11¼	12¼
Gen RlEs	4¼	5½
Gay EFin	8¼	9½
Graph Cn	9¾	10½
Grph Sci	7	7⅜
Green Ml	8¼	9½
Grey Ady	7⅝	7⅞
Gull Inlsl	6¼	7⅛
Gyrodn	4¼	4¾
Harpcr R	6⅜	6⅞
Henred F	24	25½
Hers Ap	1¼	1⅜
Halabm	1¾	2⅛
Hoover	20¼	20¾
Horiz Pes	8	9
Huck Mlg	5¼	6
Huds Pap	39½	40½
Hursl P	2¾	3¼
Hvall Co	7	7½
Hyatl Inl	4	6¾
Ind Nuclr	8⅛	9⅛

	Bid	Asked
Intra Ind	1¼	2¼
Intrmk In	7⅜	7⅞
Intrml G	13⅜	15¾
InBk Wsh	4⅜	4¼
InSou Ur	21¼	21¾
Jacob FL	1⅝	1¾
Jacquin	13½	15½
Jam Wal	3	3¾
Jamsby	12¾	13¼
Jiffy Fds	1⅛	1⅛
Joslyn M	13¼	14½
KMS Ind	4⅜	5¼
Kaisr Stl	11⅞	17½
KalsStl pl	18⅝	18⅝
Kalvar	6	6½
Kaman A	12½	13
Kamag A	4	4½
Kale Grc	1⅜	1⅞
Kaysam	2	2½
Kear Tr	4	4⅜
Kelly Svc	8¼	9½
Kcuff Ess	14½	15¼
Keye Fl8	13⅝	14⅛
Key CusF	3½	4⅛
Keys PC	15⅛	15⅝
King Inl	2⅛	2½
Kings El	6¼	7¼
Knap Vag	11½	13
Lance In	20	20¾
Land Res	1⅞	2¼
Leady Cp	6¼	7¼
Lin Bcasl	4½	4⅞
Loblaw	3¾	4
Log Etrn	3½	4
Madisn G	13⅞	14⅞
Mal Rlly	4	4¼
Mallkrl	37¾	38¼
Manor C	2½	3
Maril Frl	11⅛	11⅝
Mauk LP	7¾	8¼
McCor	29	30
McQuay	12¾	13½
Medic H	2¼	3¾
Medirn	46	47
Merid In	8	8½
Mdisx W	15	16
Midld Ca	2¼	3⅛
Midw Gl	16½	17½
Millipr	47½	49½
Miner In	6⅛	6⅛
Mpls Gs	17⅞	16⅞
Miss RT	17⅛	17⅞
Miss Vl G	12¾	13¼
Mrs S Pig	8⅝	9⅛
Monl Col	4¼	4¾
Moore P	7¼	7¾
Moore S	32½	34
MlgTr wl	¼	⅝
Molch M	5⅝	6⅛
Mol Club	5⅞	6¼
Muellcr	12½	14
Narag Cp	6¼	7¼
Nal G&O	11¼	12
Nal Lib	4⅛	4½
N Palenl	6⅝	7
N SecRsh	4½	5½
NJ Ital G	13⅝	13¾
Nielsn A	14⅛	14⅜
Nielsn B	14¼	14¾
NoCar Gs	8¾	9½
N Eur Oil	8⅛	9¼
NW NalG	8	8¼
NW PuSv	19¼	20¼
Noxcl Cp	27	28
Ogilvy M	15¾	16¼
Ohio Ferr	11½	12¼
Oil Shale	4½	4¾
Ormonl	4½	5
Otter TP	17¾	16¼
Over NA	1⅞	2¼
Pabst Br	16⅛	16¼
PacGa R	21⅜	22⅛
Pakco	1⅜	1⅞
Park Dr	27⅛	27¾
Parks H	1⅛	2⅛

	Bid	Asked
Pauley P	3½	4
Peerl Ml	10½	10½
Pa G&W	15	15½
PnzlOil B	7⅝	7¼
Pepsi BW	4½	5
Petrolit	61	62½
Petlibon	16½	17½
Philip L	15¼	12½
Piedml A	6	6¼
Pinkrln	20¾	21¼
Pistilin	2½	3½
Port HK	30⅛	31¾
Possis Cp	4½	5
Pro Gall	1⅞	2½
Pub S NC	8⅛	9½
P Bennet	42½	43½
PulD Cap	3⅞	4
Qual Inns	3¼	3¾
Duotron	1	1⅛
Ragen Pr	5¼	6½
Rahall C	4¼	5
Raych Cp	266	270
Raymnd	15¾	16¼
Recog Eq	3⅞	4½
Raad Ex	40¼	41½
Robin M	12¼	13¼
Roberls J	2⅜	3
Roscion	2¾	4½
Rouse	5⅛	5½
Rus Slov	15¼	14¼
Sadlier	2½	2⅞
Scan Dal	1⅞	2¼
Scripps H	15¾	16½
Seis Delt	2½	3
Seneca F	5½	6¼
Seven U	26½	27¼
Shop Rite	5	5
Snap Tls	35	37
Solid Sla	19½	20½
S Cal Wal	12	12½
SwGs Cp	10⅛	10½
Sw El Sv	14¼	15
Slandyn	12½	13¼
Sld Regs	14⅛	15¾
Slan HPd	17½	19½
Sterlg Str	5½	6
Slrawb Cl	22	25
Susdal F	3	3½
Super El	5⅛	6
TIME OC	6	6¾
Tampax	42	43½
Tayir Wl	22	23
Tech Pub	4¼	5½
Techcre	6	6⅛
Tecum P	33½	35½
Tennanl	33	35
Tifny Co	7¼	7¾
Transco	10¼	11
Transo O	11⅛	11½
Trico Pd	32	34
Triln OG	2½	3
Tyson F	11¼	12
Un McGil	6¼	7
US Bknl	1½	1⅞
US TrkLn	11¼	11¾
Up Pen P	20⅛	20¼
Vally For	1⅞	2⅛
Valley Gs	8⅛	9
VanO Air	6¼	7
Vance S	4	4⅝
Velcro	6⅛	7¼
Veniron	24¼	25
Wads Pu	6	6½
Wsh NG	10⅛	11
Wcbb Re	6¼	6½
Weco Ovl	2¼	2½
Weighl W	7½	8
Weldirn	2¼	3½
Weling M	6	6½
Well Gar	6¼	7
Wsln NA	7⅛	8¾
Wsln Mlg	6¼	7⅛
Weslmd	32½	33¼
Wlsc PL	16½	18½
Wdwrd L	13	13½
Wrighl W	3⅛	3⅜
ZionUl B	18½	20½

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
Sugar				
Aug	3015	2925	3017-3020	—102
Oct	2765	2645	2735-2767	+150
Nov	—	—	2505-2630	+115
Dec	2615	2430	2616-2625	—161
Jan	—	—	2535-2555	+147
Mar	2560	2435	2556-2565	—145
May	2290		2450-2500	+120
Aug	—	—	2350-2410	+ 25
Oct	—	—	2330-2350	+112
Cocoa				
May	1503	1150	1410-1420	+ 20
July	—	—	1280	— 5
Sep	1236	1252	1278-1279	+ 37
Dec	1017	960	988-987	+ 16
Mar	950	920	925-935	— 15
May	—	—	915-925	— 35

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
Sugar				
Aug	240	230	239 -239.50	230.50-231
Oct	219	205	217.35-217.50	205.50-206
Dec	202.50	189.25	201 -201.25	188.50-189
Mar	190.25	175	189 -189.10	175.50-175.80
May	174.50	165	174.50-174.75	162.25-162.30
Aug	160.50	154	163.30-164.50	152 -152.40
Oct	152	150	153 -154	141 -142
Cocoa				
May	1140	1059	1117 -1118	1105 -1106
July	1037	1007	1024 -1025	1002 -1005
Sep	929	901	910 - 912	899½- 900
Dec	779	745	765 - 765½	743½- 743
Mar	715	685	704 - 705	679½- 680
May	691	665	674 - 675	650½- 652
Coffee				
May	584	579	583 - 584	584 - 587
July	601	594½	600 - 601	600½- 601
Sep	619	614	612½- 617	618 - 619
Nov	634½	630	634 - 635	633½- 634
Jan	647	644	647 - 647	646 - 648
Mar	656		658 - 662	660 - 667
May	—	—	666 - 670	668 - 674

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	1338 -1340	1346 -1350
3 months	1273 -1274	1271 -1273
Cathodes: spot	1305 -1310	1305 -1310
3 months	1256 -1257	1252 -1253
Tin: spot	3955 -3960	3955 -3965
3 months	3980 -3985	3935 -3990
Lead: spot	314 - 315	312 - 313
3 months	321 - 321½	310½- 319
Zinc: spot	860 - 865	863 - 870
3 months	789 - 790	790 - 791
Silver: spot	229 - 230	228½- 229½
3 months	237½- 238	237.8- 238

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	10⅞-11	6½-7½	3-4	13-15
1 M.	11½-17	7½-8	7-8	15½-16½
3 M.	11¼-11¾	5½-6	8½-8¾	16¾-17¼
6 M.	11¼-11¾	9½-9⅝	9¼-9¾	17¼-18¼
1 Y.	10⅞-11	8-9	9½-9¾	16¾-17¼

Eurco Is Worth...

May 3, 1974

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange the Eurco was today worth:

DM	3.05185	Belgian Fr.	48.4567
French Fr.	6.05032	Krone	7.33750
£	0.51047	Irish £	0.51047
Lire	775.2382	Lux. Fr.	48.45675
Guilders	3.22555	U.S. $	1.23349

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—7

Camo P A
Coml Solv
Com.Solv pf
Dome M A
Hercule Inc
Nat Distill
Tobin Pack

NEW LOWS—116

Addressog
AetnaLifeC
AetnaLife wi
Aetna Lif pf
Allag Pw
Alpha P Ind
Am Invest
Am Motors
AmesDep St
Autom Data
Baldwin DH
BanCal Tr
Bobbie Brks
Brown Well
BT Mtg Inv
Capit Mtg
Carte Clinon
Carrier Cp
Cascde NG
Castle Cke
Centil PSvc
CenlTelUl
Champ Spk
Clorox Co
CNA Larwn
CNA Lar pf
Coca Cola
CocaBtg NY
Credit Fin
Crocker Nat
Deere Co
Deltec Int
Det Edison
DetE 5.50pf
DiGiorgio
Duq F20pf
Easin Util
Eckerd NC
EG&G Inc
ElMcmMg
EmpDist El
FstNatBos
Fly Tiger
Gas Svc
Getty Oil pf
GlfW 5.75pf
Hardees
Heoov Sall
Hesoll Am
HseF 2.37pf
Hunt Chem
IllCent cfA
Ill Power
IllPw 3.83pf
INA Corp
IntTelTe
IntT&T pfE
IntT&T pf J
IntT&T pf K
IntT&T pf N
Interst Pw
Jeff Pillat
JerCe 7.88pf
JonesLau al
KansCty PL
Koehring
Linc Nat
MacDonal
Macy RH
Marine Mid
MarMu Mtg
Mead pf A
Medusa Co
Melv Shoe
MetoPwr pl
MGIC Inv
MoPac pf
Nashua Cn
NrS 8.48pf
NiM 3.90pf
NiM 3.60pf
NLT Corp
NSPw 4.55pf
Nwl Bancp
Pac Petrol
PaPL 8.40pf
PaPL 4.50pf
Petrolane
Ph El 4.68pf
Pope Talb
PerEl 4.04pf
PSEG 4.05pf
Purex Corp
Richmnd Cp
Rio Grande
RioGran pf
Roch GasE
Royal Dut
StJoe Min
SavnhEP A
SCA Svc
Signode Cp
Simp Pal
StuWor pfB
Sun Oil
Talcott Nal
Tampa Elec
TexOil Gas
Tex Util
Transam Cp
Travelers pf
Union Corp
United Corp
Wachov Cp
Westgh El
Wieboldt Str

Record Coupon Rate On U.S. Note Issue

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Reuters).—The Treasury Department set a record coupon rate of 8 3/4 percent for both the note issues it will sell next week.

The Treasury will auction $2 billion in 25-1/2 month notes on May 6 and $1.75 billion in 4-1/4 year notes on May 7.

The Treasury previously set an 8-1/2 percent coupon rate on the $300 million in bonds it will auction on Wednesday.

Franklin's Talcott Bid Is Rejected by Fed

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. Federal Reserve Board today rejected the acquisition of Talcott National Corp. by Franklin New York Corp. Franklin New York, the 22d-largest bank holding company in the United States, controls Franklin National Bank of New York, which has deposits of about $3.7 billion.

U.S. Consumer Credit

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Reuters).—Consumer credit rose a seasonally-adjusted $870 million in March following a $385-million gain the previous month, the Federal Reserve reported today.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $546 million to $2.474 billion in the week ended April 24, the Federal Reserve reported. This was $1.351 billion higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the week ended April 25, 1973.

European Gold Markets

May 3, 1974

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	169.75	169.60	—0.55
Zurich	171.25	168.75	—1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	Closed	—	—

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

May 3 1974

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
MGIC Inv	490,000	15⅛	—4⅞
A Medicorn	167,700	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	146,600	40	— ⅛
Westgh El	131,700	17⅝	—1
Southern Co	130,200	15⅛	— ¼
IntTelTel	125,300	20⅛	—1
Clorox Co	93,100	8	—1⅛
Brit Pet	92,100	12⅝	
Carrier Ca	90,000	11	— ⅛
Am Motors	89,700	7¼	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	87,000	47⅛	— ⅛
Arlen Rlty	85,500	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con Edis	85,590	[illegible]	— ¼
Deere Co	82,600	38	— ¼
CoastSt Gas	67,490	8	— ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	11.08	13.62
Advances	354	110
Declines	880	917
Unchanged	175	120
Total issues	[illegible]	1777
New 1974 highs	7	20
New 1974 lows	116	73

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Husky Oil	57,100	15⅛	— ¼
Reserve Oil	45,700	[illegible]	— ⅛
Syntex Carn	33,100	[illegible]	— ⅛
Hartfld Zod	26,400	1¼	
Champ Hn	22,200	4	— ⅛
McCull Oil	21,700	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fly Tigr wt	21,000	5	— ⅛
Aile Corp	20,400	[illegible]	
Giant Yell	20,190	17⅛	—
Prent Hall	19,500	15	— ⅛

Approx total stock sales	1,130,000
Stock sales year ago	1,247,870

American Stock Index

High	Low	Close	N.C.
90.91	89.67	90.15	—.51

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	847.31	852.78	837.68	845.90	1.16
20 Trn	175.06	176.22	[illegible]	174.48	— 1.56
15 Util	78.96	79.27	[illegible]	78.26	— 0.04
65 Stk	258.78	260.51	[illegible]	256.40	— 1.44

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	105.26	102.89	103.87	— .97
15 Railroads	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— .26
60 Utilities	41.12	40.21	40.65	— .17
500 Stocks	92.27	90.39	91.29	— .80

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	48.54	49.45	[illegible]	— .41
Industrial	53.75	53.52	[illegible]	— .48
Transportation	[illegible]	34.79	34.85	— .30
Utility	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— .15
Finance	56.42	[illegible]	[illegible]	— .67

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 29	[illegible]	187,755	[illegible]
April 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	[illegible]	381,627	[illegible]

*These totals are included in the sales figure.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 10.)

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
89⅞	57⅛	StonW 1.70e	11	69	59½	58½	58½	— 1½
13	10½	StoneCon .40	4	1	12	12	12	— ¼
18⅞	14½	Stop Shop 1	6	2	17¼	17¼	17	— ⅛
17½	13	StorerBdg 1	6	2	13¾	13½	13½	
20	7	StridRite .65	7	11	8½	6½	8½	— ⅛
35¼	28¼	StuWor 1.32	3	4	32	31⅛	31⅞	— ⅝
71½	63	StuWr pfB3		2	62	62	62	— 1
30½	22	SW pfA1.40		5	24¼	24	24	
3⅜	1⅞	Suave Shoe		31	3	3	3	— ⅛
18¼	14⅝	SubnPro .28	4	10	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
13	7½	SuCres .20e	47	4	11½	11⅛	11½	
18½	13¾	Sun Chm .40	4	3	15⅜	15½	15½	
61¼	41½	SunOil .98r	15	46	41⅝	40¼	40⅝	— ⅝
55	37⅛	Sun O pf2.21		57	39⅛	37⅞	37½	— ⅝
20½	15½	Sunbeam .90	8	22	16¾	16½	16½	
27½	21	Sundstrd .80	9	5	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
45½	39½	Sunds pf3.50		2	40½	40¼	40½	+
24¾	14½	SunshM .43b	31	64	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ¼
19⅞	15⅝	SupValu .76	8	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
204	191	Supr Oil 1.40	24	10	202	200¼	202	— ½
8⅛	6⅛	SuemkG .20	8	27	7¼	7	7¼	
25	18	Superscpe	4	14	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	6¼	Sutro 1.55e	6	28	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅜	Swank .68a	6	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
29¾	21⅛	Sybron .72	12	57	22¼	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
49½	40¼	Sybrn pf2.40		1	41½	41½	41½	
9⅞	6	Systron Don	5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
T								
23⅜	16½	TaftBrd .60	7	6	18½	18½	18½	
10⅛	6¼	Talcott Nal	21	46	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
7	5¼	Talley .60	5	24	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
11¼	8⅛	Talley pfB 1		2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
17¼	13½	TampaE .96	8	28	13¼	13	13⅛	
26	17½	Tandy Corp	13	76	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
9⅞	7	Tappan .40	8	10	7⅛	7½	7	— ⅛
9½	6¼	Technicolr	1	122	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
16	11½	Technicon	16	2	12	12	12	— ¼
47¼	34⅞	Tektronx .20	17	9	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
6⅞	4⅛	Telecor .25	5	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
14½	12	Teledyn .40t	4	39	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4	Teleprmpt	26	312	4¼	4½	4	— ⅛
3⅞	2½	Telex Cp		36	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
24¾	21¼	Tennco 1.44	6	82	22¼	22	22½	— ⅛
4⅜	2½	Tennco wt A		36	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
91½	79¼	Tennc pf5.50	3	8	82½	82	82½	+ ½
24⅜	20⅛	TesoroP .24	5	97	22⅜	21½	22	+ ¼
32⅛	26⅝	Texaco 2	4	635	27¾	27⅜	27¾	+ ⅜
54	23⅞	TexETr 1.70	9	28	34⅜	33⅝	34	
33	24½	TexGsT 1.64	6	16	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
32⅛	24⅝	TxGs pf1.50		2	26⅜	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
36⅝	25¾	Texasgll .76	9	68	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅞
21⅝	18	TexasInd 18	7	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
114	91	TexInst 1	27	315	107¼	105½	106½	— ⅞
21⅛	11¾	TexOilG .01	11	37	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
26½	22⅛	TexPLd .55e	8	4	25¾	25½	25½	
25	16¼	TexUl 1.08	8	344	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
13¼	7⅝	Texfi Ind	4	5	8⅛	9	8⅛	— ¼
22⅞	19¼	Textron 1.10	7	42	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
32	27½	Textr pf2.08		6	29	28¼	28¼	— ¼
23⅛	20	Textr pf1.40		49	23½	23¼	23¼	
17¾	10½	Thiokol .50	6	92	16¾	16¼	16⅜	— ⅜
49⅝	37⅞	ThomBel .64	24	5	45⅞	45½	45½	
11⅞	7⅞	Thomln .40B	6	2	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
12	7¾	ThompJW 1	12	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
7½	6¼	ThillDg .40	7	6	6½	6⅜	6½	
22¾	17¼	TI Corp 1.40	8	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
47⅛	32½	TidwatM .52	15	8	37	36¾	36¾	— ¼
41½	30¾	TimeInc 2	7	18	38½	38¼	38¼	—
17⅝	13⅝	TimeMir .40	8	24	14	13⅞	13¾	
35½	30	Timkn 1.80a	6	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	15¼	TishRlt .40b	17	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
8¾	6	Tobin Pkg		3	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
28	22	ToledoEd 2	7	40	23⅛	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
15½	12⅛	TonkaCp .40	5	11	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
9⅛	6	ToolRol .40b	11	5	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
36¼	28¼	TraneCo .96	12	2	29⅜	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
45½	34½	TranUn 1.44	11	117	35	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
10⅞	10	Trans W Air	15	208	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
23¼	13⅛	TWA pf.50p		9	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
8⅜	5⅞	TrnWF .20c	4	1	7	7	7	
10¾	8	Transam .59	7	453	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
22	18½	TraInc 1.81e		16	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	8½	Transcn .45	6	46	7¼	7½	7½	— ½
35½	25	Travlrs 1.08	6	190	25½	25	25⅜	— ¼
45	35	Travelr pf2		52	35½	34½	34½	— ½
15	10½	TRE Cp .801	5	438	11⅛	10½	10⅞	— 1
27½	20⅞	TriCen 2.76e		56	21⅛	21¼	21¼	— ½
34¼	30⅛	TriCn pf2.50		2	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
27¼	14½	TriSM 3.07e	5	21	17½	17	17¼	— ¼
14	11	TrianInd .90	5	15	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	9	TrianPlc .40	3	4	12	12	12	— ⅛
26	18	Trinity .60	6	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
22⅞	11	Tropicana	10	83	13⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— 1½
20½	17⅛	TRW In 1.12	6	205	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
59¼	53	TRW pf4.40		9	54¼	53	53	— ¼
13⅞	9¾	TucsonG .64	6	66	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¼	TwenCen .20	8	62	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12	8¼	Tyco Labs	7	23	9½	9¼	9⅝	— ½
20⅛	13¼	TylerCp .40	5	3	17¼	17½	17½	— ⅛
U								
30⅛	19	UALInc .25c	9	206	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
21½	16	UARCO 1.18	5	13	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ¼
16	13	UGI Cp 1.32	7	9	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	11½	UMC Ind 1	5	10	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	0¼	Unarco .50	4	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
42¼	37	UniNV 2.30e	5	2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
18¼	10	UnBancp .64	5	45	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ¼
63	48½	U Camp 1.60	13	517	59	58	59	+ ⅝
41¼	31¾	UnCarb 2.20	7	320	40⅛	40	40⅜	
19¼	14⅝	UnCom 1.33	8	35	16½	15¾	16	+ ¼
8¼	5⅞	Union Corp	8	35	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
18⅞	13	Un Elec 1.28	8	135	13¼	13	13⅛	
57	51	UnEl pf4.50		190	53	52	52	
3⅞	2⅜	Un Fidelity	4	27	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
56¼	37½	UnOCal 1.90	6	143	41¾	40½	41	— ¾
73¼	48⅜	UOCa pf2.50		42	53½	51⅝	52⅝	— 1⅛
97¾	74½	UPacCp 2.40	13	89	80⅛	79⅞	80	— ¼
11	5½	Unionam	6	14	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Uniroyal .70	5	93	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
93¼	87½	Uniryal pf 8		z130	90⅛	90	90	
29½	22½	UnitAirch 2	5	60	28½	27¾	27¾	— ¼
8⅞	7⅛	Unit Brands	3	35	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
13⅛	12¼	UBrd pf1.20		10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	7⅛	UnitCp .75c		59	7⅜	7	7	— ½
10⅞	6½	U FinCal .20	4	29	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
7¼	5⅝	UGasP .15e		218	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
38	28¼	U Illum 2.32	1	12	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
10	5¼	UnitInd .36	3	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	Unitln pf.42		1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
8⅞	5¼	UnitInn .10	5	37	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
15⅞	12¼	UJerBk 1.04	1	15	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
21	16⅛	UnWM 1.40	3	6	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
19⅝	10⅝	Un Nuclr		40	11	10½	10⅞	
4¼	2½	UnitPk Min		29	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
19¼	14⅝	UnitRefg .40	4	4	16½	15⅝	16⅜	— ⅜
38⅞	32¾	USFldG 2.48	8	48	32⅞	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
19½	14¼	US Frgt 1.40	6	17	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
23⅝	17½	USGyps 1.60	8	55	20	19⅝	20	
25¼	23¾	USGy pf1.80		1	24	24	24	
7⅞	4⅞	USHome .16	3	103	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
8⅞	6⅞	US Ind .22	4	118	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
23½	14½	USLeasg .24	11	15	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	9¾	US Rlty 1.36	12	8	10⅛	10	10½	— ⅛
13¼	9¾	US Shoe .95	6	18	11	11	11	
45⅛	36½	US Steel 2	6	270	44¾	44½	44⅝	
14¾	13	USTobac .76	9	34	14½	14	14	— ¼
17⅞	13⅞	UnitTel 1.04	9	113	14½	14	14⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	21	UnTel pf1.50		2	21	21	21	
10¾	7⅛	Unitrode Cp	9	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅜	Univar .64	4	25	15⅝	15	15¼	
29¼	25⅞	UnLeaf 1.76	6	7	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	+ ⅜
18¾	14⅛	UnivDHP .70	6	53	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
78	54¼	Upjohn .96	29	218	76¼	74	74⅝	— ⅞
14⅞	12⅛	Uris Bldg		176	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
31⅞	17	USLIFE .29	8	166	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
13¼	10¼	Uslifelnc 1e		216	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
21	16⅞	USM slp 1	4	28	20⅞	20⅛	20½	— ⅜
28¼	25⅛	USAl pf2.10		1	27	27	27	+ ⅜
52⅞	34⅛	UtahInt .52	18	51	39⅝	38⅝	39	— ¼
36	29½	UtahPL 2.32	7	25	30½	30	30	+ ½
29¼	24	UV Ind n5	4	30	25½	25	25⅛	— ¼
68½	64¼	UV In pf5.50		z264	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
36⅝	24	UV In pf1.26		2	30	29½	29½	— ¼
V								
13¼	9¼	Varian .15e	9	34	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
27¾	24⅝	Veedr 1.73a	5	3	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6	VendoCo .40	7	9	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Venice .20	3	18	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
15⅝	13¼	VestSe 1.24e		25	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
34¼	22	Vetco Offsh	27	29	25⅞	25½	25¾	
19⅞	14½	VF Corp .76	6	10	14⅝	14½	14	— ¼
7½	4½	Viacom Inr	8	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	7⅛	VictCmp .30	7	5	0⅞	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
15¾	12⅛	VaEPw 1.18	6	279	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
109	99½	VaEP pf8.84		z40	100	100	100	
6⅜	3½	Vornado .971	6	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅛	13⅝	VSI Corp .60	5	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
31½	25¼	Vul Mat 1.60	7	12	31	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
W								
33⅞	24¼	Wachova .76	10	49	24½	24	24⅛	— ⅛
74	53½	Wach pf2.20		3	14	54	54	
20	13	WacRl 2.30e	6	10	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
17	13¾	Walgreen 1	6	24	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
11⅛	9	WallMu .60a	3	8	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
19	13⅝	WalMar .05e	16	28	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
20	15⅞	Wang Labs	12	26	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
9⅞	5¾	Ward Foods		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Warnaco .80	4	36	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
18½	9⅞	WrnCom .40	5	22	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
39⅞	31¾	WarnL .64	16	203	34¼	33⅜	34	+ ⅜
38⅞	30	Warn S 1.20	8	15	31	30½	30⅞	— ⅛
23	14¼	WashGs 1.83	12	29	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last
15¼	12¼	WashNat .60	4	5	13¼	13	13⅛
32½	26⅛	WasN pf2.50		1	27⅛	29⅛	29⅛
17⅞	14⅛	WashStl 1	4	4	16⅜	15¾	16
21	16⅜	WasWP 1.48	6	10	19⅜	19	19
15½	9	Waste Mgmt	14	12	13⅛	13⅛	13½
6⅞	6⅛	WayGos .60	6	3	6	5⅞	5⅞
7⅞	4⅞	Wean United		11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
14½	9⅝	Wean pf.60k		13	10¾	10½	10½
8⅞	5½	Weathrd .40	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9⅛	3¾	Webb Del E	5 b	30	4⅛	4	4
9⅞	6½	WeilMcL .54	2	64	8⅛	8½	8½
17⅝	15-16	Welbilt Corp		27	1		1
27⅞	22½	WellFgo .96	10	17	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
19	12½	WllFMs2.84e	6	11	13⅛	13	13⅛
9⅜	7½	WellRG .68a	3	22	8	7¾	8
15	10¾	WescoF .40a	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
55¾	55	WPP pf4.50		z40	56¾	56½	56¾
28	22¼	WPtPep 2a	5	8	26	25¾	26
13¼	8⅛	WnAirL .40b	6	65	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜
30⅛	22	WnBnc 1.40	6	80	22¾	22⅜	22¾
10¾	7¾	Wn Pac Ind	9	72	9⅝	9	9⅝
15½	11½	WnPublh .76	5	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
15⅞	11⅞	WUnion 1.40	6	103	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
49	38¼	WnUn pf4.6		2	45⅛	45	45
52½	45	WnUn pf4.70		2	47	46⅝	47
26	18¼	WestgEl .97	10	1317	18½	17⅞	17⅞
38⅛	29⅝	Wstvco 1.10	8	37	30⅛	29⅞	30
45	33⅛	Weyerhr .60	15	170	44½	43⅝	44⅛
17¼	12⅝	Whe-Frv .40	11	30	15¼	15½	15½
23¼	13¼	WheelPitt .51	3	9	19⅝	19¼	19½
61½	56	WhelPit pf6		z30	57	57	57
51¼	45¼	WhelPit pf5		z30	48¼	48¼	48¼
29½	21½	Whirlpol .80	10	135	22½	22¼	22¾
12¼	8⅞	WhitCon .70	3	25	10½	10¼	10¼
38¼	33⅛	WhitC pfC 3		2	34	34	34
14¼	8¾	WhiteM .10c	4	18	12½	12⅛	12⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Whittaker		33	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
15⅞	12⅝	WickesCrp 1	4	23	14½	14	14⅛
6¼	5	WiebdlSt .28	3	64	5¼	4¾	4¾
77	47	WmsCos .40	9	186	52¼	50⅛	50⅞
56⅞	30⅞	Wms Co wl		27	35⅛	34⅛	35½
44⅝	36¼	WinnDx 1.26	13	19	40¼	39⅝	39⅝
7⅝	3⅛	Winnebago	41	81	7	6⅞	7
26	21¼	WiscEl 1.64	7	77	22	21⅝	21⅝
109½	100	WisE pf8.90		z80	102¼	102¼	102¼
16⅞	14⅛	WiscPS 1.24	7	16	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
29¾	17	Witco 1.04	5	79	22⅞	22½	22½
4¼	2⅞	Wolver WW	5	21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
10¼	8	Wometco .50	7	17	9¾	9½	9⅝
13½	10⅝	WoodsCp .48	6	21	11¼	11	11
19⅞	16⅛	Wolwth 1.20	5	195	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛
34¾	29	Wolw pf2.20		2	30¼	30¼	30¼
5⅝	3⅞	World Arwy	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
62⅞	51	Wrigly 2.40a	18	5	53½	53½	53½
4¾	2¾	Wyly Corp		103	3¼	3⅛	3¼
X							
105	104¼	XeroxCp 1	26	297	112½	110¼	112½
25⅛	17¼	Xtra 1.57t	5	22	17⅝	18⅛	17⅞
Z							
16⅞	13¼	ZaleCorp .72	7	26	17⅛	17	17½
35¾	24⅛	Zapata .30e	4	38	25¼	25⅛	25⅞
7½	5⅜	Zayre Corp	3	2	6	5⅞	4
31⅛	24¼	ZenithR 1.52	9	67	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝
11¼	8⅞	Zurn Ind .26	10	16	9	8⅞	8⅞

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on May 3, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2030 Abitibi	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
600 Acklands	$12	12	12	
280 Acros Ltd	$9	9	9	— ⅛
3750 Aenico E	$7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
550 Agra Ind	$8	8	8	
4902 Alta Gas T	$12	11½	11¼	— ⅛
5 Alta Nat	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
600 Alminex	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1000 Argus C pr	$11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
360 Atco A	$17	17	17	+ ⅛
500 Banister C	$11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
2335 Bank N S	$34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
400 Baton B	470	465	470	+ 5
3517 Bell Canad	$41	40¼	40¼	— ¼
450 Beth Cap	$13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
3700 Block Bros	345	340	345	+ 10
1050 Bovis Cor	170	168	168	+ 2
1150 BP Can	$14⅛	14	14	— ¼
2000 Bralorne Res	170	170	170	— 3
800 Bramalea	$6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
699 Bramcda	48	48	48	+ 1
1100 Brenda M	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
160 BC Forest	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
45 BC Phone	$52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	
2200 Brunswk	475	465	475	+ 5
100 Budd Auto	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
100 Burns Fds	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
500 Cad Dev	$14¼	14	14	+ ¼
350 Cal Pow	$23	22⅞	23	
5275 Camflo	$16¼	15¼	16⅛	— ⅛
1470 Campau A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
225 C Pakrs C	$23	23	23	
1250 Can Perm	$16	16	16	
2500 C Tung	380	370	375	— 5
18 C Cablety	13	13	13	
50 CGE	$25	25	25	
6055 C Imp Bank	$27½	27⅛	27⅛	
1000 C Ind Gas	$8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
5405 CIL	$19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
1521 Cdn Tire A	$37⅛	36¾	36⅞	— ¼
444 C Utilities	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
750 Cassiar	$8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
1165 Calanese	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
3200 Chemalov	283	279	283	+ 3
1250 Chieftan O	$8¼	8	8¼	
14600 Coch Will	205	185	201	— 14
1410 C Holiday	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
1500 Con Bldg	295	290	290	— 5
3700 C Rambler	305	293	299	— 18
1125 Con Distrb	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
16885 Cons Gas	$15½	15⅜	15½	
1100 Conwest	410	405	405	— 15
3425 Craigmt	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
810 Crush Intl	$8⅛	8	8	
2321 Denison	$44	43½	43	— ⅛
15750 Dicknsn	$9¼	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
3664 Dofasco	$30	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
722 Dom Store	$14⅛	14	14	
100 Du Pont	$28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
400 Dylex L A	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
3410 East Mal	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
500 Electro Ild	$7	6¾	7	
1450 Emco	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2768 Falcon C	$11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
1105 Falcon	$53½	53½	53½	— ¼
155 Fed Ind Ltd	$6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
201 Fraser A	$25¼	25¼	25¼	
1300 Gnl Mascl	153	150	150	
650 Gibraltar	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
100 Goodyaar	$15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
500 Granduc	251	251	251	— 4
105 GL Papei	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
14410 Gr Oiains	$37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
439 Gt W Life	$80	80	80	+ 15
520 Greyhnd	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
986 Guar Trst	$8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
1200 Hawker S	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
140 Hayes D A	$6½	6½	6½	
4000 Houston O	223	216	216	— 9
4375 H Bay Co	$18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
424 Huron Err	$23	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
3150 IAC	$15¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
600 Indusmin	$9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1772 Inland Gas	$9⅛	9	9⅛	
2466 Inter Pipe	$17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
711 Int Mogul	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
775 Inv Grp A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
2175 Jannock	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
2900 Kaiser Re	390	385	390	
1350 Kaps Tran	325	315	325	
16925 Kerr Add	$13	12¾	12¾	
700 Koffler	475	470	475	
535 LaSalt A	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
325 Lab Min	$34	34	34	— ½
1000 Laura Sec	410	410	410	— 5
1532 Lob Co A	$6	5⅞	6	— ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100 Lob Co B	$6	6	6	— ⅛
100 Leeb M	353	365	355	
500 Liberian	$10	10	10	
700 Mclan H A	$7	7	7	— ⅛
409 MB Ltd	$28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
2700 Madsen	250	251	257	— 19
655 M L Mills	$21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
1650 Met Stores	$12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
441 Microsyst	$6½	6½	6½	
10577 Moore	$49½	48⅝	49	+ ⅛
1500 Murphy	$8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
55 Nat Trust	$14¼	14¼	14½	+ 6
4175 Noranda A	$45	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
2455 Nor Elect	$21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
1309 Orchan	435	423	430	— 5
350 OSF Ind	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
900 Oshawa A	$6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
11043 Pamour	$14⅛	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
900 PanCan P	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
553 Pelino H V	$23	22½	23	+ ⅛
100 Pembin A	325	325	325	+ 5
777 Pine Point	$36	35½	35½	
500 Pitts C	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
100 Placer	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
4225 Que Sturg	$8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
500 Redpath I	$22	22	22	+ ⅛
825 Reed Oslr A	$7	6¼	6⅞	— ⅛
100 Reichhold	$22¼	22¼	22¼	
16309 Revnu Prp	185	165	168	— 4
190 Rothman	$12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
50 Scotts	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
5890 Shell Can	$17⅛	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
4990 Sherritt	$11⅞	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
300 Siebens	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
100 Sigma	$33	33	33	— ⅛
14775 Simpsons	527	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
2245 Simpson S	$11	10⅞	11	
320 Slater Stl	$10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
800 Slaf W Can	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
200 Southm A	$25½	26½	26½	— ½
1000 Sl Brodcst	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2855 Steico	$30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
2550 Steep R	185	180	180	— 1
790 Sudale D	$7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
1830 Tara	$28½	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
1250 Teck Cor A	395	350	395	— 5
135 Teck Cor B	310	350	350	
100 Teledyne	385	385	385	— 15
700 Texaco	$43	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
2760 Thom Nes	$11	10¾	11	
14108 Tor Dm Bk	$37⅛	37½	37⅛	
1293 Traders A	$12¼	12½	12½	
1293 TrCan PL	$30½	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
650 Trans Mt	$14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
1900 U Keno	$10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
13550 U Siscoe	528	7⅜	7⅛	
1500 Un Carbid	$18	18	18	
1300 Un Gas	$9¼	9	9	— ⅛
1300 Upp Can	320	305	320	+ 5
600 Van Der	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
500 Voyager P	$6	6	6	— ⅛
150 Weldwod	$12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
275 Wstburne	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
500 West Mine	310	310	310	
500 W Realty	490	480	490	+ 10
100 Westmhse	$17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
2261 Weston	$21¼	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
100 Whita Pas	$8	7¾	7¾	
550 Woodwd A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
1100 Yk Bear	375	365	365	— 15

Total sales 1,505,642 shares

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
300 Algoma	$24¼	24¼	24½	
605 Asbestos	$18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
975 Bank Mont	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
300 Bombard	260	255	255	— 15
1668 Brinco	$6⅛	6	6¼	
330 Can Cement	$13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
600 Com BusM	$5.00	4.85	4.85	— .15
3216 Con Bath	$25	25	25	+ ⅛
100 Dom Glass	$13½	13	13½	
5400 Dom Text	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
600 Fncl Col	230	225	225	— 5
100 Gaz Metro	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
596 Imasco	$28½	28¼	28½	
100 Ivaco	$11½	11½	11½	
100 MLW-Wrth	$15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
450 Molson A	$22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
100 Phoenix C	300	300	300	+ 25
4750 Power Cp	$11⅛	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
4260 Royal Bank	$35	33¾	34	— ⅛
570 Royal Trust	$22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
100 Trizec	$21	21	21	
100 Unican Sec	265	265	265	— 25

Total sales 596,667 shares.

هكذا من الأصل

هنا احسن التحصيل

American Stock Exchange Trading

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Convertible Bonds

Bondtrade—Index

(Basic Dec. 31, 1966=100)

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Brussels

Frankfurt

London

Milan

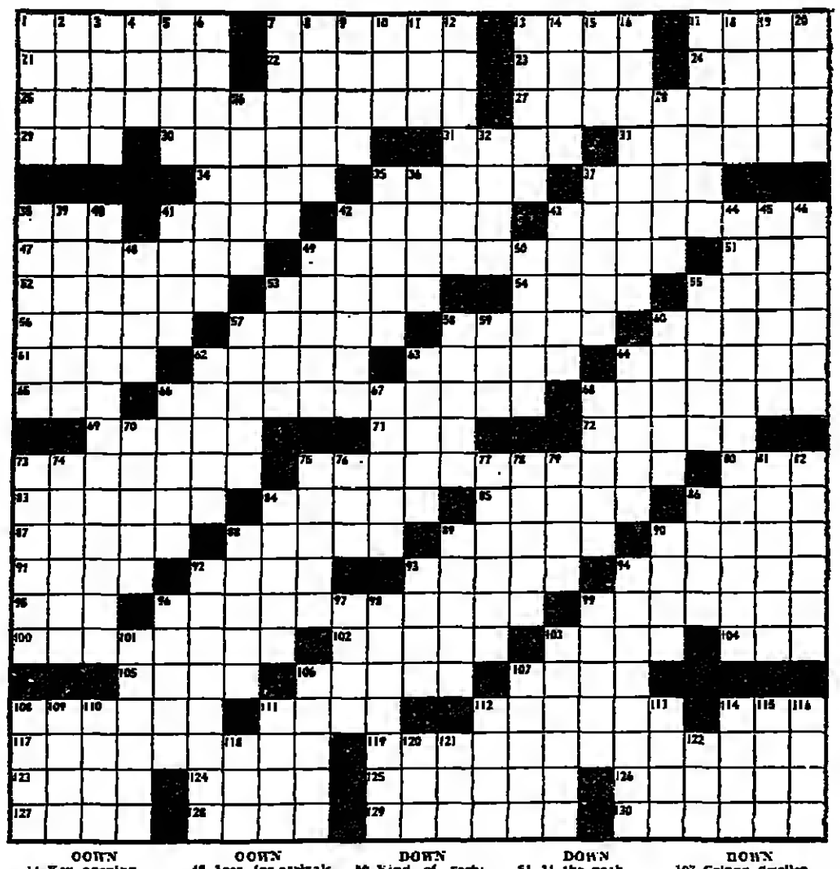
Zurich

International Stock Indexes

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

GENERATION GAP—By Louis C. Mandes Jr.



ACROSS

1 Humiliated
7 Place for a quad
13 Wild animal
17 Strain
21 Garrow, e.g.
22 Take in the skies
23 Federal org.
24 Auto part
25 Source of Lincoln's indebtedness
27 Man or ape
29 Reserved
30 "If I've ——— once. . ."
31 Viscous
33 Yielding
34 Scout's daily bit
35 Oppressive
37 Peacock blue
38 Beaver or beaver
41 Zodiac unit
42 Treaty, in Tours
43 Works on proofs
47 Fancy
49 Mints
51 Royal initials
52 Kind of mill
53 Page number
54 Fills with wonder
55 Peach or plum
56 Certain freshman
58 One of the Americas
65 Like some prices
69 "Now I ———. . ."
71 Music in Milan
72 Wearies
74 Not so undecided
81 Friend of Shakespeare
83 Desire
86 Slogan for the discreet
88 Magyars' land
89 Tacnous
91 Varnish base
92 Gaseous element

ACROSS

95 Wades into
97 Obscure utterings
98 Pewter coin
83 Seasonings
81 Some dogs, for short
85 Walking ———
86 "——— beep ter'd isle"
87 Julia Ward and Elias
88 Cargo ship
90 Lighter part
90 Singer Cesare
91 Time periods
92 Old instrument
93 Spiteful
94 Like rush-hour buses
95 Opposite of sou
96 Certain veins
99 Employ, with "of"
100 Self-centeredness
102 Initiated in a way
102 Scruff
104 Washington and McKinley: Abbr.
105 Concerning
106 Kind of oak
107 Casserole ingredient
108 Denounce fiercely
111 Fireplace part
112 Antiseptic
114 Adjective suffix
117 Common sense
119 Nefertiti
123 Grafted, in heraldry
124 Roof part
125 Ruffles hair
126 More slippery
127 Last
128 Tie ———
129 Abe or John
130 Chaperon

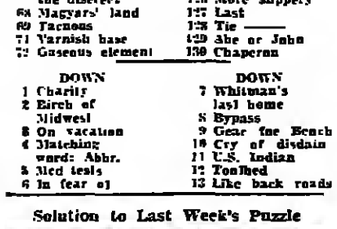
DOWN

1 Charity
2 Birch of Midwest
3 On vacation
4 Matching word: Abbr.
5 Med tests
6 In fear of
7 Whitman's last home
8 Bypass
9 Gear the Beach
10 Cry of disdain
11 U.S. Indian
12 Tomfool
13 Like back roads

DOWN

14 Key opening
15 Diecet
16 Defensive walls
17 Like sea water
18 Corn bly
19 Pastry
20 Pup or sirene
26 Belgian city
28 Then, in France
32 Through
35 ——— the ring
36 Answer in kind
37 Studied with care
38 Like young Shirley Temple
39 Charlotte ———
40 Area for arrivals
41 Trig word
42 ——— off (finish)
43 Shrink away
44 Flower
45 Vibration
46 Lustrous
48 Oeride
49 Sacred song
50 Old floor work
52 Hula hoops, etc.
55 Certain Paris finale
57 Metallic materials
58 Fire, in Florence
60 Coat sizes
62 Shanghai sights
63 Doctors' devices
64 Certain decision-maker
66 Stalks
67 Gantry
68 Practice
70 Designates
73 Wise goddess
74 Heavy gas
75 Praeas
76 Musical instr.
77 Shook up
78 Military groups
79 Divers
81 At the peak of maturity
82 Digressions
84 Essential parts
86 Kind of clock
88 Exceed
89 Dull
90 Purpose
92 Hung around
93 Friendly talk
94 Varnished in black
96 Dayon
97 Baba an ———
98 London palace
99 High enthusiasm
101 Newscaster Dan
103 Calmy dwelled
106 Inevitable
107 Beach bags
108 Merganser
109 Volcano peak
110 Sweetsop
111 Swing
112 ——— dixit
113 Large bird
114 "——— love with a. . ."
115 Hymn word
116 Constellation
118 Appion or eight-of
120 Earth: Prefix
121 Penn ———, N.Y.
122 Ember tree

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	Rain
ATHENS	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	65	Cloudy
BERLIN	16	61	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	65	Cloudy
CAIRO	25	77	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	16	61	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	48	Rain
HELSINKI	8	47	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	65	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	21	71	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy
LONDON	11	52	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID	10	50	Overcast
MILAN	16	61	Cloudy
MONTREAL	14	57	Cloudy
MOSCOW	8	47	Rain
MUNICH	16	61	Cloudy
NEW YORK	13	55	Rain
NICE	11	52	Rain
OSLO	12	54	Fair
PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
PRAGUE	10	50	Fair
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	15	59	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	12	54	Cloudy
TEHRAN	20	68	Overcast
TEL AVIV	21	71	Cloudy
TUNIS	24	75	Cloudy
VENICE	16	61	Cloudy
VIENNA	18	65	Cloudy
WARSAW	17	63	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	14	57	Cloudy
ZURICH	12	54	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

GO EAST, YOUNG MAN

The Early Years

By William O. Douglas. Random House. 493 pp. Illustrated. $10

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT should come as small surprise that United States Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas has written a peculiar kind of autobiography in "Go East, Young Man: The Early Years"—an aggressive form of memoir that is never quite satisfied with the relatively passive job of recounting what happened in the past, but instead employs the past as a platform from which to express opinions about the present. After all, Justice Douglas has been an activist ever since his early childhood when he fought back from an attack of polio so severe that his doctor doubted he would ever walk again, and learned to hike indefatigably through the foothills and mountains around his home in Yakima, Wash.

After all, it took the most forceful kind of drive for him to support his widowed mother and his two siblings while making a brilliant record in high school and college, then in traveling East, hitching rides on the rails and working his way through Columbia Law School while tutoring on the side, and then, finally, in winning such a reputation as a young lawyer and law professor that he was appointed chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission at the age of 39 and a justice of the Supreme Court when he was barely 40.

And after all, as the author explains near the end of this volume, it was not long after he arrived on the Supreme Court that he decided to break with the Brandeis tradition of aloofness from worldly affairs that justices had been following in the 1930s and to play the role of the outspoken citizen-activist for which he has been praised and reviled ever since by his admirers and detractors. (The case that prompted this decision was O'Malley v. Woodrough, 307 U.S. 277, in which it was established that federal justices could be taxed by the federal government: Justice Douglas felt that if he could pay taxes, then he could act as a first-class citizen.)

No, it should come as no surprise at all that "Go East, Young Man" is more a set of opinions than a narrative of the past. Given the character of its author, one oughtn't to have expected anything else.

And there are even certain advantages to Justice Douglas's approach. Because he feels so free to switch back and forth between his past experience and his present opinions, he is able to establish what to him are the definitive sources of deep concerns—the connection, for instance, between his childhood terror of being a weakling and his adult passion for hiking and camping; or between his youthful adventures in the mountains and his abiding commitment to conservation; or between his early exposure to Industrial Workers of the World migrants and his later toughmindedness toward the Eastern money establishments.

Because this switching back and forth produces such an informality of tone there is plenty of room for strong opinions—on the essential conservatism of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal, for instance; or on the subsequent failure of federal regulatory agencies to stay independent of what they are supposed to regulate.

But there are also a number of drawbacks to Justice Douglas's rambling text. For one thing there is a disjointedness between one paragraph and the next that not only makes the book read as if it was the transcript of an interview with all the questions expunged, but also tends to send the reader off on thought-tangents that have nothing to do with the text. There is no sense of one event leading up to the next, so you get the feeling that if you stop paying attention for a while, you can always come back without losing the important threads.

For another thing, you begin to suspect after a while that Justice Douglas is just a bit too eager to explain his past in terms of his present. He is very candid in admitting that after graduating from college he went East partly because he felt a powerful urge to escape his mother; but he explains this only as a restlessness to succeed professionally. He lets it drop that he was psychoanalyzed after he came to New York, but rushes on to explain that it was through his analyst that he came to know Mr. Roosevelt. He speaks of the tangled complex of fears he had to overcome, but illustrates them only with the story of how he learned to swim. He has almost nothing to say about women and marriage, except that, because of his "Presbyterian heritage," it took him a long time to live down the shame of divorce.

An interesting portrait begins to emerge behind the cluttered surface of "Go East, Young Man." It is the portrait of a man of extraordinary brilliance and energy who was severely crippled in his childhood by disease and the death of his father. It gets you thinking that . . . But one hesitates to go further along this line in a review of a book by a public figure. One feels as if one is invading Justice Douglas's privacy, and this is a most peculiar feeling with which to come away from an autobiography.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

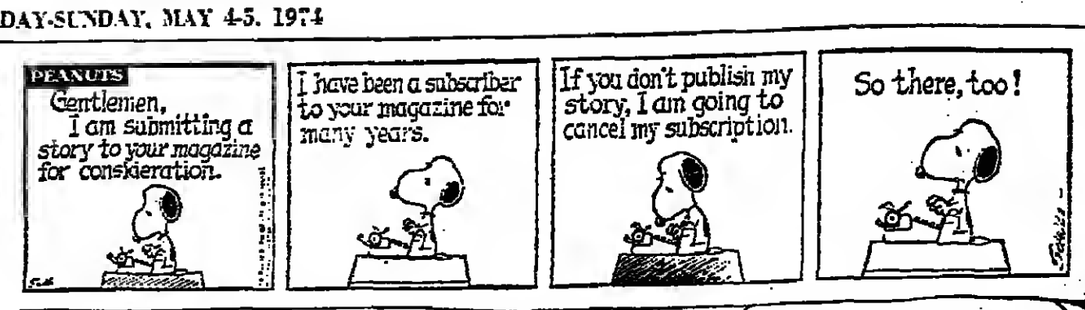
'Medium,' 'Bear' At Lisbon Opera

LISBON, May 3 (IHT).—A double-bill, Menotti's "The Medium" and Walton's "The Bear," will be the first performances at the National Opera here since the coup d'état of last week. They will be presented tomorrow night and on two subsequent nights.

American soprano Regina Resnik directs both productions, to be given in English. Sets and costumes were designed by Arbit Blatas. Lee Schaenen of New York will direct "The Medium" and Alvaro Cassuto, a Portuguese who now lives in the United States, will conduct "The Bear."

Among the performers are Roderick Ristow, Joan Davis, Norman Tellez and Miss Resnik, who will appear in "The Medium."

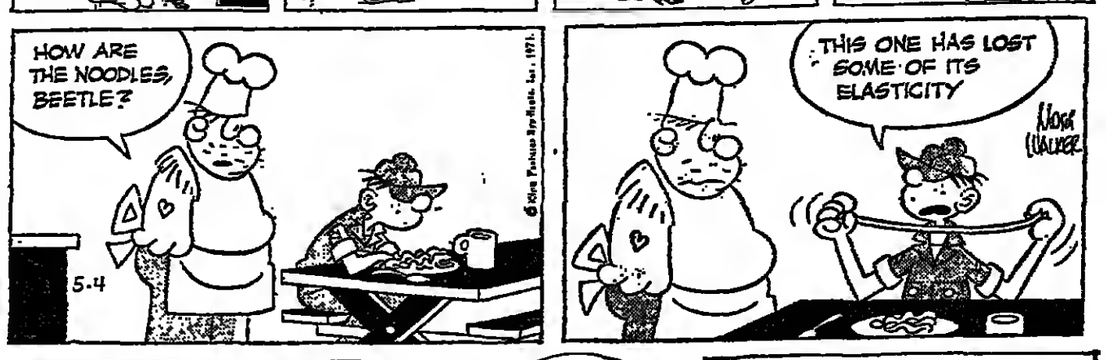
PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID

BUZ SAWYER

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

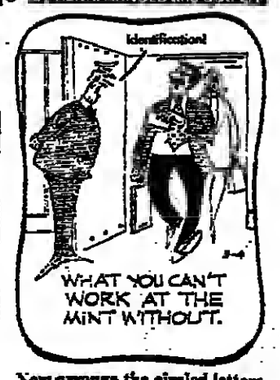
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOWNK

DIELY

GURMOE

MADENT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

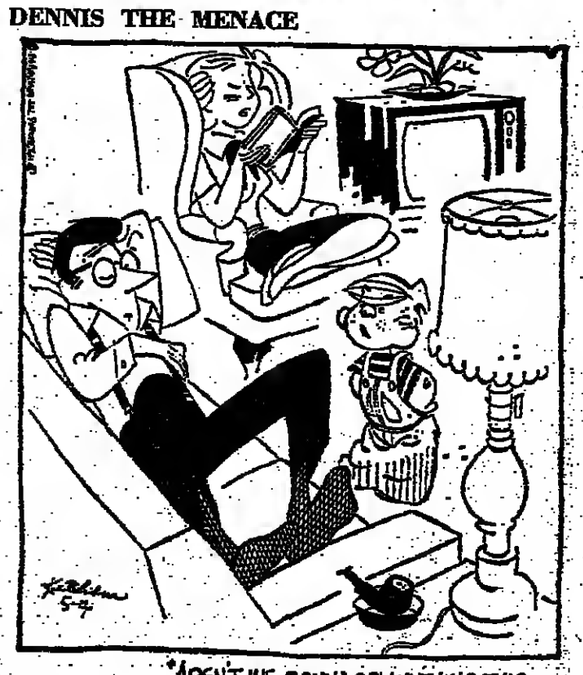
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: QUAIL CAPON BETRAY FINALE

Answer: Tape transformed into fuel—"PEAT"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"AREN'T WE GONNA DO ANYTHING THIS AFTERNOON BESIDES SAVE GASOLINE?"

هكذا من الأصل

Kentucky Derby a Test for Starter as Well as Horses

AP.

Judger, one of the favorites in the Kentucky Derby, clowns with exercise jockey Tommy Wallis.

By Joseph Durso

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 3 (NYT).—The official starter for the most crowded Kentucky Derby in history is a 42-year-old named Tom Wagoner, and he took the news calmly today: He will stand alone on an eight-foot platform at 4:45 p.m. tomorrow trying to sort out a swirl of 23 horses, 23 stable ponies and 48 crewmen on the track.

It will be the 100th Derby, but Wagoner's first as the head starter at Churchill Downs, and he will be like a Hollywood director working before an audience of 150,000. For perhaps five hectic minutes, he figures to be the busiest man in Kentucky—getting the right colts in the right stalls, getting everybody else out of the way, making certain that all the racers are poised and finally pressing the button that will electrically open the doors on the twin gates for the most celebrated race in America.

"It's a lot of horses," he conceded, in a kind of historic understatement. "The most I ever handled was 17 at the Arkansas Derby last month. I really haven't had time to react to the enormity of it yet. You have to hope for the best and be prepared for the worst. And I'll probably feel the butterflies when I look down on the whole scene."

Stalls for 14

The whole scene will be complicated this time by the fact that 23 horses will go to the post, and the starting gate has stalls for only 14. So an auxiliary gate with 14 places will be wheeled into position, the two gates will be placed side by side across the track like Siamese twins, and an electric cord will join them to the button that Wagoner will press on his launching platform.

But what happens if one set of doors doesn't open, leaving 14 horses literally left at the post in a prestige race involving $175,000 in entry fees and $3 million in bets?

"I don't like to even think about that," Wagoner said. "But it's always a possibility. We put the two gates together Sunday and tested them, and they worked fine. We'll test all the doors three times twice on Derby Day—10 minutes before the race and then twice during the post parade.

"If one of the gates doesn't work and 14 horses are left standing there, the bettors get their money back—unless one horse in any entry or part of the mutuel field gets out okay from the other gate. But I don't know what they'd do about the purse or returning the entry fees—that would be up to the stewards."

Wagoner got into this pretty pickle with his eyes wide open. He began working in 1959 with the late starter, Roy (Boots) Dickerson. Then he assisted Jim Thomason and eventually succeeded him when Thomason retired last year. All four Wagoner has helped start 14 of the last 17 Derbies but he will be on his own in the big race for the first time tomorrow.

The Right Horse

"We usually have six men on the track getting them into the gate," he said. "This time we'll have 18 to lead them in. The guy who closes the door behind each horse will verify that it's the right horse, and so will I from the stand. You know they're ready when their hands are straight. The first horse in may have to wait a while, and that would be a handicap—he might get too relaxed or too tense. But you're dealing with good riders and good horses here, and that lessens the danger.

"When they're ready, I press the button. The doors in front of the horses are kept shut by magnets with battery power. When I hit the button, the current is cut and the doors fly open. We'll have 23 spaces, but 24 horses is the most we could handle—or your outside ones would be staring into a rail. But 24 gives the horse a straight shot down the track."

Wagoner estimates that it takes 30 seconds to start most races. Maybe a minute for the Derby. Other people here estimate it may take five minutes, plus one moment of suspense when he hits the button.

"It's a great honor to be starting the 100th Kentucky Derby," the rookie starter reflected. "I probably won't start to worry until tonight."

A Look at Pro Football's Rule-Book Surgery

By Red Smith

EW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—er so long ago, Fielding the patron saint of Michi- football, was consulted about roposal to award a team one t for each first down in ad- n to the scores for touch- ns, conversions, fieldgoals safeties. Coach Yost was asonable man and he respond- n a reasonable tone.

Yes," he said, "you could do and you'd still have a e." He paused reflectively. course," he said, "it wouldn't football, but you'd still have ame."

here is a temptation to offer milar comment about the sur- (some might say hatchet the National Football gue's competition committee done on the rule book, but it ll be resisted. By coach Yost's nition, the game the profes- als have been playing wasn't ball, anyway.

here was a rather frantic lity about some of the com- tee's decisions—like reducing penalty for offensive hold- to encourage even more ctionate embraces than we e been seeing—but probably rule changes will have the all effect the committee was ing. That is to add pizzazz an entertainment that was n weary, flat and stale, gh not yet unprofitable.

Moved to Disgust

e authority who ought to be-ified is Alex Karras, the noblest lion of them all, who used to wax eloquent about the way the place-kicking specialist had taken over a starring role. It moved Detroit's best-known bartender to disgust when some ribbon clerk with a size-14 collar led the likes of Larry Csonka or Calvin Hill in scoring. These 98-pound weaklings, Alex grumbled, just sideswiped a ball that someone else teed up for them and scampered off the field crowing.

By moving the goalposts 10 yards back into the end zone and creating gambling hazards for gambles on long field goals, the committee made a start toward cutting the specialists down to size. They will still be called upon for conversions and for field goals at field-goal range, but fans will be spared the spectacle of a 55-yard attempt by a guy who couldn't kick 45 yards with a following wind.

Funny thing about the addition of a sudden-death period to break ties. Whenever this was suggested in the past, somebody in the Establishment would say it would never do because an overtime game might go on until dark, and the Chicago Bears had no lights in Wrigley Field.

When it was pointed out that the Bears could start their games at noon, as teams in California do if their television masters dictate, a stony silence would ensue. Even after the Bears moved to floodlit Soldier Field, the change was resisted until the World Football League came to set an example.

Dramatic Effect

It says here that the new restrictions on pass defenses will have the most dramatic effect. No longer is it permissible to cut a receiver's legs from under him when the ball is snapped, and in the bump-and-run defense one bump is the limit.

In these circumstances, a receiver like Paul Warfield should be able to get clear four times out of five. The quarterback, aided by a little judicious holding on the part of his blockers, ought to find a target and hit it. Chances are that we'll see more passing than ever—and more pass-interference calls—perhaps at a sacrifice of the running game.

When the rule revisions were announced, Pete Rozelle denied that the NFL was pirating ideas from the WFL, but he conceded that the changes may have been hastened by the threat of competition. Obviously, the lawmakers' single aim was to give the offense the upper hand. That's why the holding penalty was cut from 15 to 10 yards. Getting caught clutching a tackler by the eyeballs won't halt an advance quite so effectively as it did in the past.

razier to Fight uarry June 17 t Garden in N.Y.

EW YORK, May 3 (UPI).—mer heavyweight champion Frazier will fight in Madison are Garden June 17 in a 12-nd bout against Jerry Quarry, Garden spokesman said.

'he fight is one of two to be ried on closed circuit television. second bout, from Albu- rque, N.M., will feature light- vyweight champion Bob Foster inst Argentina's Jorge- mada.

razier lost on Jan. 28 to hammad Ali; Quarry, ranked d, has won five straight fights oring his record to 48-6-4.

oster, who has held his title e May 24, 1968, is now 32, with ing record of 51-6-0. He is a ive of Albuquerque.

humada has won nine straight e arriving from Argentina.

Briscoe-Valdes Bout

EXICO CITY, May 3 (AP).—ntracts were signed yesterday the world middleweight cham- nship fight in Monaco on May between Benny Briscoe of the ted States and Rodrigo Valdes Colombia, the World Boxing ncil announced.

Walton Will Play NBA Basketball On Trail Blazers

PORTLAND, Ore., May 3 (UPI).—Bill Walton, UCLA all-America and three-time college player-of-the-year, agreed yesterday to a five-year contract estimated at several million dollars, with the Portland Trail Blazers of the National Basketball Association.

Trail Blazer president Herman Sarkowsky told a news conference, "We're happy to report that Bill Walton has notified us that he will play for the Portland Trail Blazers."

Walton, who led the Bruins to two national championships, ended speculation about his professional future with his decision to join Portland. His agent in the transaction was Sam Gilbert, who negotiated contracts with Milwaukee for former UCLA stars Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and with Portland for Sidney Wicks.

Walton will be drafted No. 1 by the Trail Blazers in the 1974 NBA college draft later this month. The Trail Blazers had won draft rights to Walton in a coin-toss with Philadelphia last month.

The signing was a blow to the rival American Basketball Association, which was considering moving either its San Diego or Carolina clubs to Los Angeles in an effort to land Walton.

WHA to Face Russians

TORONTO, May 3 (AP).—Team Canada 74, a collection of the World Hockey Association's best players, will face the Soviet Union's national team in a six-game series in September.

Homer Jones Signed by WFL

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—The New York Stars of the World Football League are going to bring back Homer Jones for the coming football season with the hope that Jones, now 33, can still run.

Jones was one of the few memorable performers on a series of indifferent Giant teams in the late 1960's. In five seasons, 1965 through 1969, the wide receiver caught 36 touchdown passes, most of them thrown by Fran Tarkenton.

He was traded to Cleveland in 1970, where he lost his standing as a regular and then retired. It was a great deal for the Giants, because they got in return Ron Johnson, the star running back.

Doug Woodlief, a linebacker who played six seasons with the Rams, ending in 1970, also signed with the Stars.

Blancas Leading Dallas Golf After 65 in First Round

DALLAS, May 3 (UPI).—Homero Blancas of Australia ran in two eagle putts on the back nine yesterday, fired a six-under-par 65 and assumed a two-stroke lead after the first round of the $150,000 Byron Nelson Golf Classic.

Blancas used his putter only 25 times and on two of those occasions ran in eagle putts of just two feet at the par-5 10th and of 10 feet at the par-5 15th.

"It's fun when you can knock the ball close to the hole and make all the putts," said Blancas, who last won 13 months ago in Pensacola, Fla.

Behind Blancas were fellow Australians Bruce Crampton and former champion Bruce Devlin, along with Bob Charles and Bob Payne—each of whom shot four-under 67s.

Three strokes back of Blancas at 68 was Ray Floyd, Jim Simons and John Mahaffey. Joining Lee Trevino in the two-under 69 group were Ben Crenshaw and Billy Casper.

Tigers Win Fifth In Row, Defeating Kansas City, 9-7

KANSAS CITY, May 3 (UPI).—Aurelio Rodriguez sparked back-to-back three-run innings with a single and a double to drive in two runs last night, pacing the Detroit Tigers to a 9-7 victory over the Kansas City Royals for their fifth straight triumph.

Joe Coleman, 5-1, staked to a 8-0 lead over six innings, yielded nine hits before needing relief help in the eighth when the Royals battled back with five runs.

Rodriguez, who had three hits as the Tigers completed a three-game sweep, dumped a run-scoring single off first-baseman John Mayberry's glove in the second and reached third when Mayberry kicked the ball for an error. Willie Horton and Norm Cash scored on the play and Rodriguez wound up on third, where he scored on Ed Brinkman's sacrifice fly.

The Tigers added three more runs in the third on consecutive singles by Jim Northrup, Al Kaline and Horton, a passed ball and Rodriguez's two-out double.

Mickey Stanley drove in two more runs in the sixth with a single after a single by Gerry Moses and Rodriguez's second double.

After the Royals had pulled within one run, Northrup stroked a two-out solo homer in the ninth.

Al Fitzmorris, 2-1, took his first loss, while the Royals lost their fourth straight game.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit ... 000 002 001—3 12 1
Kansas City .. 000 000 250—7 11 2
Coleman, Hiller (5) and Moses; Fitzmorris, Hal Canton (8), McDaniel (7) and Healy. W—Coleman (5-1). L—Fitzmorris (2-1). HR—McRae (4th), Northrup (3rd).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	14	10	.583	—
Milwaukee	10	6	.556	1
Baltimore	11	9	.550	1
Detroit	11	10	.524	1 1/2
Cleveland	10	11	.476	2 1/2
Boston	10	13	.435	3 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	13	9	.591	—
California	12	11	.522	1 1/2
Oakland	10	11	.476	2 1/2
Chicago	9	11	.450	3
Minnesota	9	11	.450	3
Kansas City	6	15	.286	6 1/2

Thursday's Game

Detroit 9, Kansas City 7

Friday's Games

Texas at Boston, night
New York at Kansas City, night
Detroit at Minnesota, night
Chicago at Milwaukee, night
Cleveland at Oakland, night
Baltimore at California, night

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	15	10	.595	—
Montreal	9	8	.529	1
Philadelphia	10	12	.455	2 1/2
Chicago	7	12	.368	4
New York	8	14	.364	4 1/2
Pittsburgh	6	15	.316	5

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	12	6	.750	—
Houston	15	10	.600	1 1/2
Cincinnati	11	9	.550	1
Atlanta	12	12	.500	1
San Francisco	12	12	.500	1
San Diego	11	14	.440	2 1/2

Thursday's Games

Atlanta at St. Louis, rain.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, rain.
(Only games scheduled)

Friday's Games

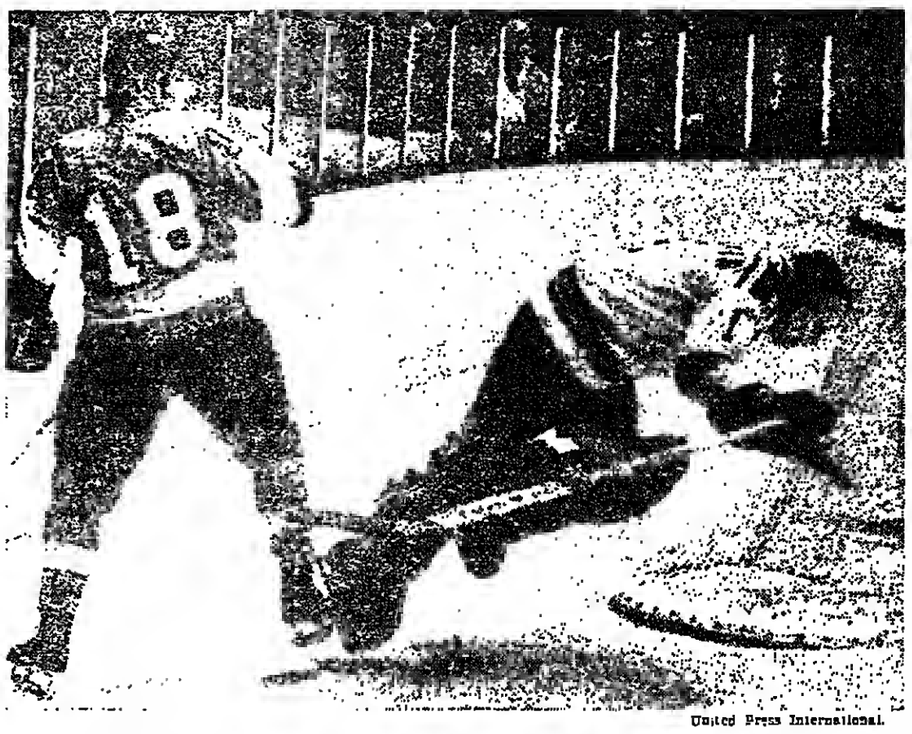
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 5
Los Angeles at Philadelphia, night.
Atlanta at Pittsburgh, night
San Francisco at Montreal, night.
San Diego at New York, night.
St. Louis at Houston, night.

Friday

Cubs Edge Reds On Homer in 9th

CHICAGO, May 3 (UPI).—Rick Monday slammed a two-run, opposite-field homer with none out in the bottom of the ninth inning tonight to give the Chicago Cubs a 6-5 triumph over the Cincinnati Reds after Pete Rose's three-run homer in the top of the inning had given the Reds the lead.

Don Gullett, the fifth Cincinnati pitcher, gave up a leadoff walk to Vic Harris in the bottom of the ninth. Monday took a ball and then drilled his third home run of the year into the left-center-field stands to end a three-game Cubs' losing streak.



United Press International.

UNEXPECTED TRIP—Rangers' goalie Ed Giacomin sprawls forward over the leg of Philadelphia's Ross Lonsberry during their playoff game in New York. Giacomin quickly rose and the two battled briefly in the first period before being awarded penalties.

Rangers and Flyers Tied, 3-3, in Playoffs

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI).—Ron Harris, who has risen from spare defenseman to star right wing during the playoffs, and Ted Irvine scored in the final period last night to give the New York Rangers a 4-1 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers and a 3-3 deadlock in the National Hockey League Stanley Cup semifinal.

The seventh and decisive game will be played at Philadelphia Sunday, with the Flyers still seeking to become the first expansion team to knock off an older club in the playoffs. Sunday's survivor will challenge the Boston Bruins for the Stanley Cup.

After Don Saleski and Brad Park exchanged first-period goals, Harris notched the winner in the final period. Taking a pass from Dale Rolfe at the Philadelphia blue line, he spun in the right as he skated in and fired the puck around Simon Nolet, who was just in front of him. Goalie Bernie Parent hardly made a move on the 40-foot drive.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

Art Buchwald

Bugging Showrooms

WASHINGTON.—It was reported to the press that certain car dealers have been bugging their automobile showrooms so that they can hear what people are saying when they're out of earshot of the salesman. This, of course, makes it easier for the salesman to know what the prospective buyers are thinking, and therefore he can make a better pitch to sell a car.

Buchwald

Let's go into one of these showrooms. The couple has been looking at the cars on the floor alone for about 20 minutes. The salesman comes out of the back office and says:

"Well, Fanny, how do you like our new Mark-2 Panda?"

The woman looks startled. "How did you know my name was Fanny?"

The salesman gulps. "Your husband McKinley told me."

The husband says, "I never told you her name was Fanny. And how did you know my first name was McKinley?"

The salesman says, "Well, honestly. I didn't know, but I took a wild guess. You *look* like a Fanny and a McKinley. Now let's talk about the car. You're in the market for a hardtop in maroon with brown leather seats."

Fanny and McKinley look at each other in astonishment.

"We are looking for that color," Fanny says. "You must be a mind-reader."

"After you've been in this business as long as I have, you get to know that certain people like certain colors. Now we do have a four-door Panda in maroon with bucket seats. I'm sorry it doesn't come with a stick shift, McKinley, but you know Fanny doesn't like a stick shift, and I think you should bow to her wishes."

"I know Fanny doesn't like a stick shift and she knows she doesn't like a stick shift, but how the hell do you know she doesn't like a stick shift?"

The salesman laughs nervously. "By the way she's carrying her handbag."

"Let's get out of here," Fanny says to McKinley.

"Wait," the salesman says. "I want to be very honest with you. You two don't think you can afford a Panda, what with the orthodontist's bill for Nicky's teeth, and your daughter Frieda going off to Oberlin next fall, and Fanny's mother having to have that operation. Well, let me tell you. With a trade-in on your 1969 Ford Mustang, the Panda will still cost you less than $5,000."

McKinley asks the salesman, "Has someone told you about us?"

"Of course not. You're perfect strangers. This is the first time I've seen you. Show me a Fanny and a McKinley who don't have a son named Nicky and a daughter named Frieda going off to Oberlin in the fall!"

McKinley asks, "Can I talk to my wife alone?"

"Of course," the salesman replies and retires to the back office.

"This is a real weird place, Fanny. He knows more about us than our next door neighbors do."

"I know," Fanny whispers. "Let's tell him we'll think it over and be back next Tuesday."

The salesman rushes out of the back office and yells, "Could you make it Wednesday? I don't work on Tuesday, and I'd hate to lose the sale."

Dali Work Sells For a Record $245,000 in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP).—Salvador Dali's "Resurrection of the Flesh" sold for $245,000 last night at Sotheby Parke-Bernet, setting a world-wide auction record for a surrealistic painting. Galleries International of Milan bought the painting, along with Max Ernst's "La Fleur du Désert" for $230,000, a record auction price for the German surrealist.

A New York gallery bought Fernand Leger's "Composition" for $265,000, the highest auction price ever paid for a Leger.

Ninety-eight 19th and 20th-century paintings and sculptures were auctioned for a record $6.93 million, a Parke-Bernet spokeswoman said.

Guillermo Guastavino, left, director of the manuscript department of Madrid's national library, examines Codex Madrid pages with Emil Bührer of McGraw-Hill.

Rolf Kohlenberg.

The Lost Notebooks Of Leonardo da Vinci

By Herbert R. Lottman

LUCERNE (IHT).—When an American professor doing research in Madrid's national library in 1967 filled out a request slip for some books on Cervantes and was handed a batch of papers which turned out to be long-lost notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci, the news made the front pages.

One of the manuscripts, among the best-preserved Leonardo papers ever found, was a complete book in the artist's hand on applied mechanics, carefully transcribed as if destined for publication. The 700 pages of documents, which were christened Codex Madrid I and II, added an estimated 30 percent to what the world already knew about the Renaissance master.

Seven years after their discovery, publishers in the United States and other countries are putting final touches on a $500 facsimile edition and translation of the lost notebooks.

There are contradictory versions of what actually happened in Madrid, library officials being reluctant to admit that they had lost a major holding. They prefer the version that says that one of their curators "finally found both manuscripts ... in the place corresponding to their true call numbers."

The notebooks have been traced back to a wealthy Spanish nobleman, Juan de Espina, who willed his collections to the king of Spain when he died in 1642. They went from the Royal Palace to the Royal Library, now Madrid's Biblioteca Nacional, sometime around 1830, at which point they were miscatalogued—and never seen again. (Scholars are convinced that there are more Leonardo manuscripts to be unearthed in the Madrid library.)

Discovery of the notebooks—by chance or whatever—was only the beginning of the story.

Facsimile reproduction is a delicate process—better to do it from the manuscripts rather than from transparencies, which would have resulted in a loss of sharpness. The American publisher McGraw-Hill had a co-publication office in Switzerland with the right facilities. But would Spain allow the Leonardo notebooks, which had been wandering around Europe since the dispersal of Leonardo's artistic and literary legacy in 1570, to leave the country?

"It was my first assignment when I began to work for the company," says Swiss-born Emil Bührer, director of the McGraw-Hill office in Lucerne. "I had to organize the technical process at this end, while our man in Madrid was obtaining permission to take the notebooks out of the country." The procedure couldn't have been much different if fissionable material had been involved. Two members of the Guardia Civil, Spain's national police, were outfitted in plainclothes, one of them handcuffed to a briefcase containing the notebooks. They arrived at Zurich's airport accompanied by the director of the manuscript department of the Madrid library. "Even to get permission to let armed Spanish guards into Switzerland was an adventure in itself," says Mr. Bührer.

He also got permission to drive his car up to the arriving aircraft. Guards and documents, with Swiss police cars in front and behind the convoy—were rushed to the Lucerne printer, C. J. Bucher Verlag. During the three weeks required to make color separations, one of the guards slept at night on a cot beside the safe containing the documents. Later, when the manuscripts were safely back in Madrid, Mr. Bührer made several trips there to check facsimile proofs against the originals.

"It's a very international project. If the facsimile printing was done here in Switzerland, the printing of the translation and commentaries was done in Barcelona, the composition in England, the binding in Germany," Mr. Bührer says. "And for each choice we had very good reasons," his assistant, Francine Peeters, adds.

Codex Madrid I—the 380-page book on mechanics—and II—consisting of miscellaneous entries covering a period of about 14 years—will be published in a boxed five-volume set. The two volumes of facsimiles will be followed by a volume of commentaries and two volumes containing a transcription into modern Italian with a translation into English or whatever the co-publisher's language might be. (Total printing of all editions will be 10,000 sets.)

Purchasers of the deluxe edition get a certificate which authenticates the facsimile from Madrid's national library. They will discover a number of facets of Leonardo, with treatises on military architecture, navigation and bird flight, and a description of a revolutionary process for casting of oversized statues. There is also a list of 116 books in the artist's possession, with an inventory of his own studies. "Not only are these the only Leonardo da Vinci manuscripts never published before," affirms Emil Bührer, "but they are probably the most complete that have come down to us."

An analysis of the new knowledge of Leonardo written by a group of international authorities will be published this fall under the title "The Unknown Leonardo." An appendix to this volume contains one more surprise: a neatly designed bicycle, good enough for a modern man, and certainly closer to what we are familiar with than the circa-1839 "first bicycle" pictured in the Encyclopedia Britannica. Drawn on a Leonardo manuscript, it is apparently not in Leonardo's hand, presumably having been sketched with his approval, at least with his knowledge.

PEOPLE: *Edith Irving Leaves Swiss Jail—With Art*

Edith Irving, 39, was paroled from a Swiss prison Friday after serving a total of 16 months for her part in the Howard Hughes "autobiography" hoax engineered by her husband, Clifford Irving. She took with her paintings she did in prison.

Edith Irving
... paroled.

The Swiss-born Mrs. Irving was freed 10 months before her two-year sentence at Hindelbank Women's Prison, near Bern, was up. Good conduct and her role in disarming a fellow inmate helped her get an early release. Previously she spent two months in a U.S. prison, returning voluntarily to Switzerland for trial.

There she was found guilty of using a false passport in the name of Helga R. Hughes in order to deposit checks made out to H.R. Hughes by the U.S. publisher of the bogus autobiography.

Friday, Mrs. Irving was with a Zurich businessman and art gallery owner who said that they were preparing an exhibition of her paintings, including some of the 40 she did in prison.

The Irving children—Nedsky, 5, and Barney, 3—had been in the care of friends on the Spanish island of Ibiza where the Irvings used to live until their father was released from a federal prison in Connecticut in January. Now the boys are in the United States with Irving.

Said Mrs. Irving, "I intend to rest for a few days and will then go either to America to visit my sons or to Ibiza." She refused to comment on reports that she will seek a divorce.

* * *

Police in Louisville, Ky., were investigating a telephone threat Friday: a male caller identified himself as "the voice of the Irish Republican Army" and said "Watch Princess Margaret this week and you'll see an unusual sight." Princess Margaret and her husband, Lord Snowdon, arrived in Louisville Thursday and are now staying with Mr. and Mrs. C.V. Whitney at their estate near Lexington. They are attending Saturday's 100th running of the Kentucky Derby.

* * *

Actor Henry Fonda, 68, has had a pacemaker implanted in his chest "as a safety precaution against a heart rhythm disorder," a spokesman at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York said Thursda,. Fonda collapsed in his Broadway dressing room last week after a performance of his one-man show, "Clarence Darrow." The actor will remain in the hospital this weekend but doctors say he can go on with "Darrow" on May 15 in Detroit as scheduled. His Boston appearance had to be cancelled.

* * *

Four decades ago Dutch Reagan was the voice of the Chicago Cubs, the White Sox and Big Ten football for sports fans throughout the Midwest. Last weekend, California Gov. Ronald Reagan relived his days of sports broadcasting on the 50th anniversary of the radio station WHO in Des Moines, Iowa, where he was the station's first sports director.

Reagan, whose four-year career at WHO, 1933-37, propelled him into the movies, delights in telling stories of those days.

One favorite stemmed from his broadcasting of the Cubs games, from Des Moines, recreating the game from telegraphic reports.

In routine fashion, Reagan told listeners one day the pitch was on the way to the plate when the telegrapher handed him a slip of paper with the play. It said: "The wire has gone dead."

In desperation, Reagan faked it. Batter Angie Galan fouled the pitch, he said. And he fouled pitch after pitch for 6 minutes and 45 seconds until the wire chattered back to life: "Galan popped out on the first ball pitched."

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